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PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of every ounce of impurities found in

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Wabash-av.. EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

mencing at No. 60 on Catalogue. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

gular Friday's Sale. SUAL IMMENSE LAY OUT. rgest of any Auction House in the city. namber and Dining-room Furniture,

Second-hand Lounges, Desks, Chairs, ousehold Goods, Crockery, Plated Ware, erchandise, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

. A. BUTTERS & CO. eral Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st. NKRUPT SALE.

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RE FIXTURES,
HORSE, WAGON, &c.,
487 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
SDAY, Jan. 23. at 10 a. m. Entire stock
c., of Z. ZUCKERMAN. By order of Rob's
Esta, Assignee in Bankrupice,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ers & Co.'s Regular Trade Sale,

OODS, CLOTHING, WOOL-S, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.,
JAN. 24, AT 9:39 O'CLOCK A. M.,
eir salesroom, 174 East Randolph-st. & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE sehold Furniture and eral Merchandise,

AY, JAN. 26, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M. ir sales roums, 174 East Randolrh-st. C. E. RADDIN & CO., tioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

, Woolens, and Clothing, . Embroideries, and Ribbons, lardigan Jackets, and Notions. ING Auction Sale of above-named ESDAY, Jan. 23, 1878,

AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP. C. E. RADDIN & CO. EO. P. GORE & CO., TS & SHOES

AT AUCTION. ay, Jan. 23, '78, 9:30 a. m. e chance to buy a few desirable rinter wear, including large lines, Sucker Boots, in Men's, Boys, is, and a very desirable line as a for spring wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

GEO. Wabsah-str.

MOOREHOUSE & CO. f-past 9 o'clock this morning

DEEMED PLEDGES ELPHIA LOAN OFFICE . MOOREHOUSE & CO., Aucus

INISTRATOR'S SALE hold Furniture erware," Piano, and Ladies' D a. m., at 148 South Halsted-sk

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

MINERAL WATERS.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL

MERAL WATER,

The Queen of Table Waters. HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT. 92. J. MILNER FOTHERGILL. London. ov. J. A. WANKLYN, St. George's Hesp., owner. Highly Effervescent, Wholesome, and B. B. OGDEN DOREMUS. "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free from all the objections urred against Croton and artificially aerated waters." PETER HOOD, President of the Herts. Val. TER SQUIRE, F. L. S., Chemist to the FIEL SQUIRE, F. L. S., Chemist to the British Pharmacopecia. "Exhibarating; Good for Sickness, Dyspeeds, and Loss of Appetits." DR. MacNARARA. F. R. C. S., C. S. L., Sur-son to Westminster Hosp., London. More Wholesome and Refreshing than Bods or initer Water."

ALLINGHAM, F. R.C. S., Surgeon to St. Mark's Hesp., London: By far the best warking Water for daily use." Sparking Water for daily use."

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"THE WEST."

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ecial Reports, Collections, and Adjustments receive special attention. BO. W. P. BOWMAN, Prest.,
LAYES H. BOWEN, Vice-Prest.,
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ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED Against negotiating notes signed by me payable to the mer of Carl Dreier & Co., as follows: One dated May 3, 1878, for the sum of five hundred dollars (8500), due recay, four months from date, and one dated May 23, 1878, for two hundred and forty dollars, due twenty-sure meaths from date, both with Interest at 8 per cm. These notes are believed to be under the control. otes are determined a member of codwiller, formerly a member of codwiller, formerly a member of codwiller, formerly and codwiller, formerly a member of codwiller.

NOTICE. SAMUEL W. PARKER was admitted to m interest in the business of the Grand Pacific Hotel from Jan. 1, 1878.

JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.

TO ALL LUMBER-DEALERS. NOTICE—Orders given to and for the use of Thomas Goodwillie for the purchase of lumber for his business of a date long previous to this have been revoked. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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TIPELE PRICELESS

Pine Spectac es suited to all sights on scientific prin-dpics. Opers and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-cocce, Barometers. GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Fiain. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. FROBASCO & RUMNET 202 NTATE-NT. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE. Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatiantic line sailing under the Ame can Fig. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelph and Wednesday from Livernool

RED STAR LINE. Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Salling every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Bratts in amounts to suit.

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CALIPN'A. JAN. 26. 11 am | BOLIVIA. Feb. 9, 10 am STEIDPIA. Feb. 2.6 am | VICTORIA. Feb. 16, 6 am New York to Glasgow. Liverpool, or Londonderry, ALASTIA. Jan. 30, 6 am | ELTSIA.... Feb. 13, 2 p. m. Calin, 82 to 370. Excursion Tickets streduced rates. Dratts insued for any amount at currency rates. UKENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st. STATE LINE.

TW TORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, TATE OF URGINIA. Thursday, Jan. 26
TATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, Jan. 26
TATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, Jan. 26
Tent cable as a story, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency, Section and Cables 360. Return tickets at reduced rates, Sterney, St. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN & CO., General Areats.

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North German Lloyd.

stemens of this Company will sail every flaturing fremen Pier, foot of Third street. Hobbkes.

of Samars—From New York to Southampton.

Lavre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second.

500; 501; sieserage, \$50 carresty. For freight

2 Bowling Green, New York. at Western Steamship Line. From New Tork to Bristel (England) direct.

A. Williams. Thursday, Jan. 3

Min passage, 50, 500, and 570; intermediate, 540;

Tork, 500. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Fro
Hernge certificates, 526. Apply to WM. F.

HTE, 77 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railread. CAIN EDUCATIONAL EXCUSSION TO EUROPE.

a the number of 1978, visiting Ireland, Scotland, Righas France, Belgium, the Ribse, Frusia, Switzman, 1978, and the Paris Exposition. All obsertional finance incident to European travel entitles from the Company feature incident to European travel entitles from the Company of Property of Human and Literature.

At Electric and Trusteen, and others of like taste, and ethers of like taste. CUNARD MAIL LINE. Billing three finnes a week to and from British
John Lewest Prices.
Apply at Chappany's Office, northwest corner
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ADIES' 3-BUTTON

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3-BUTTON

At \$1.75!

Full lines other first-class makes at low prices!

ART GALLERY.

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TWO LARGE SUITES OF OP-ERATING ROOMS.

GREAT SPECIALTY.

ALL STYLES, AT \$6 PER DOZEN!

QUALITY THE FINEST. W Sittings by appointment. STUDIOS AND GALLERY,

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Messrs. Matson & Co., FINE JEWELERS,

Are meeting with large sales in spite of dull times, because the purchaser finds their goods BETTER and CHEAPER than elsewhere.

Choice new pieces in Sterling Silver just opened.

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For Sale Everywhere

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Eddy. Harvey & Carter, having expired by limitation, Mr. John F. Carter retires from the firm. The business will be continued at the old stand by the successors, under the firm name and style of EDDY, HARVEY & CO.

Thanking my friends for their patronase which they nave so generously given to Eddy. Harvey & Carter, I arrestly request in retiring that they will extend the name in like manner to the new flin.

JOHN F. CABTER. FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN. Banker, Chamber of Commerce, selling Exchange on England, France, and Germany, and loans money on bonds, and mortgages on im-PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO. 90 WASHINGTON-ST. Assets, \$105,000. All Depositors and Berrowers in this Association participate in the earnings and control the massgement. Beech and securities are always open to their fassection.

HARRISON ELLLET, Sec.

FOREIGN.

Armistice Negotiations Making Little or No Progress.

The Peace Movement Said to Be Decidedly Unpopular in Russia.

Austria Entirely Satisfied that Her Interests Are Not Endangered.

Russia Invites Andrassy to Seize upon Bosnia and Herzegovina.

St. Petersburg Papers Comment Freely on the Tone of the English Press,

gland Would Be Very Popular. Suleiman's Army to Be Taken to

And Declare that a War with En-

Constantinople and Gallipoli.

Turkish Troops in the Quadrilateral

Falling Back on Shumia. Trains Arriving at Constantino-

> Fugitives. WARLIKE.

INGLAND DOES NOT APPEAR TO BACK DOWN. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] London, Jan. 24-6 a. m.-The question now awaiting decision is not merely a settlement between Russia and Turkey, but it in cludes the safety of all Europe. Russia's terms are known only to Germany and Ausria, and the tone of the German press is highly significant, implying that the armistice negotiations will certainly fail. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Aus-

NOT OPPOSING BUSSIA'S DEMANDS. but, finding that one of them would be regarded by England as a casus belli, Count Andrassy is trying to have it so modified as to avert war, which would become general in Europe should England make the least warlike preparation at this crisis. Peace would become impossible. There are grave resons for fearing that

SHE WILL DO SO, however. Night before last a delegation over forty members of Parliament had a private interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to inquire whether the Government intended to allow the Russians to advance on Constantinople and Gallipoli. Sir Stafford Northcote replied that

ENGLAND WOULD ENFORCE THE CONDITIONS laid down in Lord Derby's note to Russia last May, adding that, unless things altered, the Government would ask for supplies, as foreshadowed in the Queen's speech. GEN. GOURKO

is said to be at Keshan, only two days' march from Gallipoli, having abandoned his pursuit of Suleiman Pasha, who is at Kavala. preparing to embark for transportation to Gallipoli by sea. If Gourko gets there first, Suleiman Pasha cannot reach Constantinople at all, as the Russians will command the Dardanelles.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

NICHOLAS.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs that he intends to leave Kezanlik on the 24th inst., and hopes to arrive at Adrianople on the 27th.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Journal des Debats learns that Russia has informed the Powers that she does not aim at signing a treaty of peace at Constantinople, as she recognizes the difficulties which might arise from such a course, but she continues the advance of her army with the object of exercising pressure.

As soon as the preliminaries. upon the Porte. As soon as the preliminaries of peace are accepted an armistice will be conluded, and the preliminaries communicated t he Powers.

RUSSIAN SENTIMENT.

St. Petersburg says: "On the receipt of the first telegram intimating the Porte's desire to negotiate we warned the public arainst exaggerated optimism, because the sincerity of the Porte's desire for peace did not sufficiently appear. The dispatches published in the British Blue Book confirm our view. The Porte's initiative was prompted by Lord Derby, not in order to offer the belligerents ground on which they might approach each other, but to enable England from the outset to interprete in the Necotiations. INTERPERE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is right that this unprecedented diplomatic maneuvre should be brought to the notice of all friends of peace. An armistice can only be concluded after an arrangement is arrived at upon the peace preliminaries. The British Cabinet declares it will only recognize a peace in the conclusion of which Europe par-ticipated. It follows that even in the face of the Porte's signature peace preliminaries would be worthless, the Porte's assent not be-ing binding, because Europe might annul it. This situation is further aggravated by the declaration of the British Government that it would await Russia's conditions before demand-ing a credit. So that if the present attempt fails the attitude of England would have RENDERED AN ARMISTICS AND PEACE IMPOS-

and would plunge Europe into fatal complica-tions. We are far from entertaining the idea that the British Cabinet desires this, although the earnings and control the management. Books and securities are always open to their inspection.

HARRISON ELLEY, Sec.

CUTLEBY.

CUTLEBY.

CUTLEBY.

CUTLEBY.

CUTLEBY.

Bodgerg' Pockst Laives, management will be manifest. Europe must judge, and it is necessary that in the public conscience and before the tribunal of history everybody should bear their proper charge of responsibility."

Among and control the management. Books and the British Cabinet desires this, although to every sincere and impartial observer the cogency of our argument will be manifest. Europe must judge, and it is necessary that in the public conscience and before the tribunal of history everybody should bear their proper charge of responsibility."

Appearance of responsibility."

MISCELLANEOUS.

informed quarters, it appears that the latest advices from London, via Vienna, are of a rather satisfactory character, and the relations between Russia and England are now on a better footing. The Access Russia to-day says the Goles was well informed when it was announced yesterday in a telegram from Vienna that Austria seemed to be entirely reassured as to the protection of her interests the control of the Havana, bringing a Commission appointed by the Spanish Government to examine the box supposed to contain the remains of Christopher Columbus. The examination was permitted after many formalities had been gone through with. The box was removed from the place of its de-posit, the ceals broken and the inscription posit, the seals broken, and the inscripti

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878.

GERNAN OPINION.

or a section of the England press causes much irritation. People say, 'We do not wish war with England, but, if it is forced upon us, it will be immensely popular.' Much depends on the attitude of Austria, regarding which there

are many contradictory rumors."

RESSIA TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 24-5a. m.—A dispatch from Vienna asserts that Russiahas invited Austria to take immediate possession of Bossnia and Herzegovina. Count Andrassy hesitates. He acknowledges that the Russian conditions sufficiently respect Austria's interests, but he has discovered among them what he fears will be a casus belli for England. He has opened negotiations with a few to modifying the Russian demands.

THE NEGOTIATORS.

dated yesterday contains the following: The Porte to-day received a telegram, sent by Server Pasha from Kezanlik on Monday, stating that the Russian conditions had not yet been formulated, but he expected to learn them on

HAD BEEN SOMEWHAT ANIMATED.

THE ENGLISH WAR PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 21—5 a. m.—The Post states in an official form that a deputation of Conserva-tive members had an interview with Sir Stafford

Northcote. Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, to urge upon the Government

the necessity of taking up an attitude of earnest observation in view of

the dangerous delays to the armistice interposed

by Russia. The Chancellor admitted the grav-

ity of the situation, and assured the deputation

that the Government would continue to adhere

A correspondent at Rome announces that the

Italian squadron has been ordered to proceed to

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Reports of the Russian

advance beyond Adrianople are attracting attention, but wild statements from Constan-

tinople do not command much credit. It was thought, at most, that only a few Russian cav-

alry could have been seen in the direction of

British vessels have been oppored atom.

Bay to Besika Bay.

RUSSIAS PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 23, —Dispatches from St. Petersburg speak of the irritation there at the English.

burg speak of the irritation there at the English attitude, and quote the atterances of the semi-official press to the seffect that if the present negotiations fail it will be in consequence of England's refusal to recognize a peace concluded without the participation of Europe.

AN ALTERATIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 23—The Turkish Parament has voted an address asking the Sulfation to hasten the conclusion of peace, or if that we made impossible by the onerous character of the Russian condition, to organize resistance to the bitter end.

THE ARMIES.

ARMINES.

MARCHING ON.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Russians have arrived at Keshan, and are expected to reach the neighborhood of Gallipoli by Saturday.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the fleet commanded by Manthorpe Bey has started for Ravala to embark Suleiman Pasha's troops. Half of the army will be conveyed to Gallipoli and half to Constantinople.

Constantinople.

TRE GARBION OF GALLIPOLE
has been considerably reinforced.

DTING OFF LIER MEER.

ourney.

A Constantinople correspondent says a sur-geon who had charge of a single train of cars for Constantinople filled with refugees from Adrianople states that 150 were buried on the

at first supposed. The conversation

the negotiators

the Levant.

LONDON, Jan. 23.-A Constantinople dispatch

are many contradictory rumors.

aspected and photographs taken of the re in the approaching negotiations for peace. This consideration has probably had something to do with the improvement which has taken place in the situation in London. FAILURB. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Lomax, Weston & Co., therchants, ship and insurance agents, have failed. Liabilities, \$275,000. BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The semi-official Provincial Correspondence says it perceives in the earnest and successful negotiations for an armistice the probability of a speedy conclusion of peace.

HAVANA. Jan. 23.—A Spanish column recent y surprised an insurgent band near Bayamo he insurgents took to the woods, leaving sev eral prisoners and some ammunition in the hands of the Spanish troops. Heavy rains retard somewhat military opera-

probability of a speedy conclusion of peace. The article adds: "Complete peace will not be settled by the belligerents alone, and the solution of questions which nave to be taken into consideration cannot to a certain extent be effected without the previous understanding of the European Powers and their co-operation. But the relations hitherto subsisting between the Powers appear to afford good grounds for trusting that at this decisive moment of the Eastern complications success will attend the efforts made to bring about a solution white fully protecting the interests of a general peace. A pledge of this seems to be offered by the wisdom and moderation of the Emperor of Russia, his intimate union with the neighboring Powers, and the peaceful disposition recently manifested by England." LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Spanish steamer Ponce went down with two of her crew after a collision in the Mersey with the ship Baring Brothers, from Norfolk for Liverpool. GOLD SHIPMEN'S. LONDON, Jan. 23.—American eagles to the amount of £100,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York yesterday.

ROME, Jau. 23.—A correspondent says the Pope has relapsed into hostility to the Italian Court and Government in consequence of the importunities of Cardinal Simeoni and other Illians protections.

Ultramontanes.

PRENCS SENATORIAL ELECTION.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23.—The Senate to-day balloted without result for a life Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Daurette de Paladines. The requisite majority is 187. The Duke Decazes, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, nominated by the Right, received 123 yotes, and M. Lefranc, Republican, 190. DO NOT WANT PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 24-5 a. m.-A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs the following: "There is much excitement here, and but little hope of the success of the negotiations is entertained. It is already rumored that they have been broken off. Many desire no armistice for the present, and that peace should be dictated in Constantinople. The threatening language of a section of the English press causes much

ceived 123 votes, and M. Lefranc, Republican, 129.

THE GARSMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The President of the Oxford Boat-Club says Oxford is not taking any action to bring about an international university contest. If Columbia College four row at the Henley regatta they will meet any college crews Oxford or Cambridge may choose to send.

THE RUSSIAN NIMILISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The great trial of the Russian Nihilists, which commeuced at St. Petersburg on the 30th of last October, nas ended. Of the 100 prisoners accused, the actual offense was proved only against twenty. The remaining eighty-nine were liberated on bail. The prisoners include both men and women, and belonged to various classes. They resided in different portions of the Empire. A number of them belonged to the noblesse. A great many witnesses were examined, and the leading counsel of Moscow and St. Petersburg appeared for the defense.

GREECE.

and St. Petersburg appeared for the defense.

GRHECE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Athens announces that a new Cabinet has been constituted, with M. Coumoundoures as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. The new Premier belongs to the war party.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A Vienna special saysthe Austrian Ministry has resigned, but it is highly probable that a compromise will be effected.

FINANCIAL.

Tuesday. The pourpariers showed that the conditions would have a wider bearing than was PHILADELPHIA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Several flying ru-The Porte to-day (Wednesday) sent the delegates fuller power. The Porte's desire for peace has increased all the more because Count Zichy has received no fresh instructions from more about failures have been traced, but only two more were made known to-day. The old house of Robert Wood & Co., founders, who house of Robert Wood & Co., founders, who cast the McPherson bronze statue in Washington, several statues for Fairmount Park, and some for the Boston army and navy monument, have discharged their workmen, numbering about fifty, and called their creditors to meet this afternoon. The failure is not heavy, but due to accommodation paper loaned other-firms, and, as the creditors are nearly all Philadelphia metal-dealers, they hope to resume at Austria, although it is known that Count Andrassy has been informed of Russia's peace delphia metal-dealers, they hope to resume at once. Gilmour & Challice, wholesale grocers.

of Frankford, have failed for \$6,000. The lia-

bilities of Richardson, McIlvain & Co., of Chester, are \$30,000. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Post, in its finan-NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Post, in its financial colum, speaking of the failures yesterday in Philadelphia, says: "It appears now as if there was some arrangement between all the firms by which the paper was made and sold in a way that proper business management does not recognize. We know of one buyer here who bought fifteen pieces of this paper, each piece of which was drawn by some one of the smaller firms, and indorsed by E. & C. Stokes. Out of fifteen pieces only one piece turns out good. It is estimated that between \$200,000 and \$300,000 of the paper of these firms were sold here. As leather paper was always ranked high it sold very well. A considerable amount of it was also piaced in New England. One of the oldest bankers here says that he never knew sold the purpose. of it was also placed in New England. One of the oldest bankers here says that he never knew so distrustful a time; that, while the number of failures is large, the worst feature is that al-most every one brings to light some new form of deception or fraud, and that it is more diffi-cult than he ever knew to use the money of a bank so as to get anything like a fair interest on it without endangering the principal of the loan."

alry could have been seen in the direction of Gallipoli.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said: "The Foreign Office has received no authentic information that a strong Russian force was marching on Gallipoli, but had received reports, concerning the truth of which it had no means of judging, that the Russian troops were advancing in that direction. The panic in Constantinople consequent on the evacuation of Adrianople and the arrival of thousands of refurces, would be sufficient to account for the circulation of such rumors."

British ressels have been ordered from Malo Bay to Besika Bay. loan."
Henry S. Siegler & Co., paint-manufacturers of this city, have suspended. They decline to make public the amount of indebtedness, but have called a meeting of their creditors for

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—A committee from New York, representing the bolders of second-mortgage bonds of the Water-Works Company, have been here for the past two days, and to-night, after consultation with the officers of the Company, submitted a proposition for present management to one in the interest of the bondholders. The Water-Works Directors the bondholders. The Water-Works Directors will meet and consider the proposition in the morning. Interest has been promptly paid on the first-mortgage bonds, but none has been paid on the second series since February last. A third mortgage, to the amount of \$200,000, is held by the Bank of Commerce. The second-mortgage holders propose to pay interest on the first series, and, if there is a surplus after the payment of their own, apply it to the interest on the bonds held by the bank. It is believed the proposition will be accepted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The National State
Bank has suspended its Cashler, Isaac Gaston,
pending an examination of his accounts. It
was discovered he had been carrying a large
amount of checks and sight drafts of James E.
Bathgate & Sons, extensive butchers, who were
the largest dealers at the bank. They needed
more money than the Directors would permit,
and conspired with the Cashler to take their
paper and credit them on the books. The Directors immediately suspended Gaston and took
measures to secure the bank from loss.

Rhodes & Server, produce merchants, 26
Wnitehall street, have made an assignment.
Liabilities near \$100,000; assets very small.

CLEVELAND, O. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—J. M. Brainard, a notion dealer of this city, made an assignment last evening. Assets and liabilities unknown. The Assignee gave bonds in \$10,000.

SHELBYVII.LE, TENN.

NASHVII.LE, Jan. 23.—J. 3. Offilis, dry-goods
merchant at Sheibyville, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$12,500; assets, \$6,000.

JOURNEY.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

LONDON, Jan. 24—A Vienna correspondent says it is announced from the Quadrilateral that the Turkish troops have begun to retreat from Rasgrad and Osmas Bazar on Schumls. The Russians have interripted communications between Rustchuk and Schumls.

CARING FOR THE REFUGERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—An International Committee, composed of European Consuls and notables, has been formed to assist refugees pouring into the Carital. The Committee appeals to the charity of Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—Mr. Layard, British Ambassados has received a telegram from Osborne announcing that Queen Vigona subscribed £100 to the Turkish compassionate funds. A GREAT SCOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusta.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—William Lloyd Garrison has sent to the Concord (N. H.) Monitor a letter addressed to William E. Chandler, in which he expresses hearty approval of Chandler's recent letter, denounces the President for his abandonment of the Southern Republican State Governments and surrender to the demands of the ex-Rebels, declares Hayes' title to be vitiated by his own course, charges that the Republican party, in sanctioning the Southern policy, has undeniably gone back on its patriotic record, and generally denounces everything connected with the Administration. The letter is in Garrison's vigorous style. WASHINGTON.

An Expedient that May Be Resorted to by the Silver Men.

The States Believed to Have a Remedy of Their Own.

Senator Blaine to the Fore with Double-Barreled Silver Bill.

Gold and Silver to Be Jointly and Equally Legal-Tender.

Uncomfortable Predicament of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Matthews to Demand a Vote on His Resolution To-Morrow.

Plumb, of Kansas, Volunteers His Views on Civil-Service Reform.

Sherman's Obliging Indorsem of Ex-Indian Commissioner Smith.

ings in the Senate were very dull to-day com-pared with the exciting skirmishing of yester day between the survivors of the war of 1812.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, concluded the speech he began on Monday, and took the ground that the principal and interest of the public debt are legally payable in silver coin. Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, followed him on directly opposite ground.

SILVER. PROSPECTS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Lamar, whose speech has been long gested that he should not speak until to-mor row. Stanley Matthews, who has charge of the resolution, preferred to have a vote to-day. It was finally agreed to permit the debate to con-tinue until Friday, when Matthews will demand LAMAR'S SPRECH

LAMAE'S SPEECH
is awaited with some curiosity, as it is reported
that, while he will oppose the Matthews resolution from personal conviction, he will, nevertheless, under the instructions of both Houses
of the Mississippi Legislature, vote for it.
Some of Lamar's friends, however, say that he
could not so far stultify himself, and that his rote will be on the same side as his speech, and A large number of business men from New

York and Boston are here, working earnestly to defeat silver legislation and the bill repealing by the presence of the Syndicate, about which here are some ugly rumors. Some of the sliver men think that the Eastern money power, as a last extremity, will unite to raise a large sum of money if it could be used

to secure the ultimate defeat of any silver bill. But the silver men do not seem to lose any of their confidence.

ESTIMATES OF STRENGTH. Representative silver men to-day say that they do not think that the anti-silver people can possibly secure more than twenty-four votes in the Senate at the utmost, and that twenty is The anti-silver men, on the contrary, claim twenty-six certain, which is just enough to prevent the passage of the bill over a veto. When the vote is so close it is impossible for either side to predict with accuracy what the final result will be. According to the best

estimates, the silver men may confidently rely upon fifty-two and possibly upon fifty-three votes.

A concession:

As an indication of the growth of the silver sentiment, the representatives of the goldites say that they will not consent to the coinage of \$150,000,000 of silver dollars as subsidiary col

\$150,000,000 of silver dollars as subsidiary coin, to be legal-tender for private debts to the amount of possibly \$100. Such a bill would of course not have to encounter a veto.

A POSSIBLE EXPEDIENT.

There is considerable speculation among the silver men as to the plan to be adopted in the event of the ultimate failure of an acceptable Silver bill. One of the most ingenious and apparently feasible plans yet suggested is that the Western and Southern States by their Legislatures make the Mexican dollar a legal-tender for debts within their respective States. It is for debts within their respective States. It is claimed that this can be done under the law and the Constitution, and that the consequences of such action will be to force the East to accept it as currency and legal-tender. The following is an outline of this scheme: The power of is an outline of this scheme: The power of Congress to regulate the value of foreign colns is not an exclusive power in its own nature. It is not made exclusive by any prohibition of it to the States. It results that the States may exercise it if the Federal Government shall fail to do so. This doctrine is sustained by all the authorities. The framers of the Constitution contemplated that FOREIGN COINS WOULD CONTINUE TO CIRCULATE here as they always had circulated since the

the Constitution contemplated that PORMIGN COINS WOULD CONTINUE TO CIRCULATE here as they always had circulated since the first settlement of the country. They provided for it by authorizing Congress to regulate the vaine of foreign coins and to prescribe punishments for the counterfeiting of them. Such coins, and especially foreign silver coins, always circulated largely in this cauntry, as a matter of fact, until 1923, when the metals disappeared altogether. Under the present law the Director of the Mint is required to establish annually from an assay the value of the standard foreign coins in circulation in various nations. The proclamation of Jan. I by the Secretary of the Treasury fixes the Mexican silver dollar at 93.5 cents; of the French silver five-franc place at 93.5 cents; of the Inst Indian silver rupes at 93.5 cents; of the Inst Indian silver rupes at 93.5 cents; of the Inst Indian silver rupes at 93.5 cents; of the Inst Indian silver rupes at 93.5 cents; of the Inst Indian silver rupes at 93.5 cents; of the Inst Indian silver rupes at 93.5 cents; of the Institute, when made effective by a Treasury proclamation, amounts to an exercise of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate the value of foreign coins. If, however, this view is not the sound one, them the power of Congress in this regard is not exercised at all, in which case

THE RIGHT OF THE STATES

a regulate the value of foreign coins may be
resulted. The States may therefore declare
that any of the silver coins named in the Treasurer's proclamation shall be a tender in the
payment of debts at the rates specified in the
proclamation. In any view, the validity of such
State laws would be sustained. They would be
valid as adopting and conforming to a regulation by Congress of the value of foreign coins,
if Sec. 8,564 of the Revised Statutes is such a
regulation; and they would be valid if Sec.
8,564 is held not to be such a regulation; as in
that case the power of Congress would not be
exercised, and the original powers of
the State in the premises would be re-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

vived. There can be no question of the right of the States to make the subsidiary silver coins struck at the United States Mint a tender without limit in the payment of debta; but the quantity of such coins is too small to afford any sensible relief. On the other hand, the relief which is possible from forcign silver coins is unlimited. Not only would the entire current coinage of the Mexican silver dollar be diverted to this country, but great amounts of that coin now scattered in various parts of the world would also be attracted to the United States, until its value here as money was reduced to its bullion value elsewhere.

BLAINE'S BILL.

BLAINE'S BILL.

A BOUBLE-BREASTED AFFAIR.

Special Dissuich to The Chicago Pribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, 23.—Senstor Blaine surprised his friends to-day by introducing a Silver bill, and his attitude is regarded as still more surprising, as he has been counted as among the most radical of the advocates of a double standard. His bill is understood to represent the views of those who believe in a himetallic standard, but who believe that there should be an equated value between the gold dollar and the silver dollar. Mr. Blaine freely expresses the opinion that the United States cannot afford to maintain the single standard, that we are large producers of allver, and that we

OUGHT TO UTILIZE THE METAL as a circulating medium, and that to attempt its contraction simply to the gold standard will

its contraction simply to the gold standard will be followed first by a daugerous depression of values, and next by a still more dangerous inflation of values by a wild rush for unlimited paper issues. He thinks the whole controversy can be settled now on a firm basis that will not be disturbed for generations. A very important feature of Mr. Blaine's bill is in the fourth section, where he provides that coin certificates may be issued from the Treasury FOR GOLD AND SILVER BULLION in stamped bars from the mines. These certificates will largely remove the argument of inconvenience so often urged against the use of silver as money, and under the operation of the section, if enacted into a law, more bullion would probably go the Treasury for certificates than to the Mint for actual coinage. The bill was much talked of among Scuators, although it was not read. It is intimated that Mr. It laine intends to make a speech on the silver question before the vote is taken on the Finance Co umnittee's bill.

To the Western Associated Press.

WA SHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Blaine is in its full vext as follows:

A BILL to suthorize the coinage of silver dollars for circu witon, and to make the same a legal-

its full vext as follows:

A Bill to sathorize the coinage of sliver dollars for circu ation, and to make the same a legal-tender, at d for other purposes.

Bett enact, wf, dc.4 That sliver bullion may be deposited at any coinage mint, and coin-certificates shall be issued therefor by the Assistant Treasurer in the same manner as coin-certificates are now in the Assay Office in the City of New York, for the return in silver dollars of —— grains of standard silver, at such rate or price per standard ountee of bullion as may from time to time to fixed by the Directos of the Mint, with the approval in writing of the Secretary of the Trea surely and which rate shall correspond as exactly as possible with the market rate, and the bullion it was placed shall, in addition to other required coinage authorized by existing

THE COMMITTEES.

REVENUES.

**Recial Dispaich to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Ways and Means Committee have recently been carefully comparing the estimates of the Treasury for revenue for the fiscal year with the probable ex-

Means Committee have recently been carefully comparing the estimates of the Treasury for revenue for the fiscal year with the probable expenditures of the Government. It is believed that the Committee has come to the conclusion that, if the plan of postponing the Sinking Fund is adopted, it will be possible to raise revenue enough from ordinary sources without improving a tax upon tea and coffee. Petitions continue to pour in from the iron-workers of Pennsylvania praying that no change be made in the existing Tariff laws.

The sugar question is very complicated. There are six different interests to be considered, all of which are represented.

INDIAN APPAIRS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs is likely to report a bill favoring the transfer of the Indian Service to the War Department. The House Appropriations Committee is deferring action on the Indian Appropriation bill until the Indian Committee has decided upon this subject. The Appropriations Committee has not yet been able to determine from the estimates presented whether the transfer would result in economy or not.

CUTTING DOWN SALARIES.

The Appropriations Committee has partly agreed to reduce the salaries of the principal missions from \$17,500 to \$15,000. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee says the salaries of these places must be cut down to bring the Diplomatic and Consular salary service within the Government income. Considerable reduction is also to be proposed in a number of Treasury cierks. The general policy of the Committee seems to be to enter upon the same career of enforced retrenchment which was beguin in the last Congress, and which has resulted thus far in so many desciencies and its seriously crippling many branches of the service.

The suppeal for the extension of the bonded period for whisky comes mainly from Kentucky men, and other distillers are agreed to it for the sake of unity. The Eastern rectigers favor a reduction of the two the ways that the rectifier's stamp be abolished. The project is now under consideration between the

to avoid losses by reduced taxation, if there shall be any, will pass.

THE TIMBER THIEVES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, in advocacy of an appropriation of \$45,000 to continue operations against the depredations on the public timber lands. Representatives Hooker and Jones, of Alabama, oppose the proposed appropriation. They claimed that many recent actions of the Government in regard to timber seizures, etc., in the Gulf States had been harsh, oppressive, and illegal.

SMITH'S GRIEVANCE.

SMITH'S GRIEVANCE.

SMITH TO SMERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The following correspondence has passed between J. Q. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Gen. Sherman, the former addressing the latter in view of certain statements contained in the report of the Board of Inquiry into the affairs of the Indian Bureau:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Gen. W. T. Sherman—Dann Sin: Having and frequent occasion to consult you during my recent administration of affairs in the Indian Bureau in regard to the duties I was called upon to perform, and knowing that you have had for many years past peculiar facilities for obtaining a thorough acquaintance with the conduct of our Indian Business, I respectfully request to be informed whether, in your judgment, my management of that wearch of the public service was zealous, intalligent,

cal, and efficient, and how it compares

economical, and efficient, and how it compares in these respects with previous administrations. I will thank you also to state, if you can, what opinion is entertained on the same subject by Gen. Sheridan and other officers of the army familiar with Indian affairs, in whose judgment you place confidence. Very respectly, John Q. Smith.

Headquarters Army of the United States, Walthson Army of the United States, Walthson The Hon. J. Q. Smith.—My Dean Sis: I have the honor to iscknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d, and take great pleasure in assuring you that your administration of the affairs of the Indian Burean was most estifactory to me, and to Gen. Sheridan, and to the army officers generally. The moment you were installed in office you pay yourself in friendly official relations to myself, and through me to the army officers serving on the frontier nearmany Indian agencies, whereby you secured their hearty co-operation in the execution of your most difficult office. I believe your administration of the Indian Burean was the most successful of any in the past ten years, and I know from personal observation that you were always most active, zealous, and I had supposed successful in the discharge of its duties. I am certain that your administration was efficient, and I thought it economical, though unable to form an opinion on this head. As I have often explained to you, the great difficulty of administration in the Indian Bureau arose from the fact that each tribe weded special treatment according to its past isory and existing prejudices, and the absolute impossibility of controlling them from Washington. The Commissioner, restricted by specific appropriations, could not make issues of provisions and stores to meet the clamor of the day, and the consequence was that disorders resulted from starvation and distress, which the Commissioner could not recleve. I am sure your feelings always prompted you to be just and liberal, but you could not exceed or change existing appropriations with-out violatin prompted you to be just and interat, out you could not exceed or change existing appropriations without violating the law, but as to your wasting public money or property I do not believe such a thing
possible. I assure you of my great personal and
official respect, and feel sure that the more you
acts are examined the more reason you and your
friends have to be satisfied. With respect, your
friend and servant. W. T. Sherman, General.

PLUMB.

THE KANSAS SENATOR ON CIVIL SERVICE RE-FORM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Senator Plumb, Kansas, has addressed a letter to the Presi-ent on the subject of Civil-Service. The Sen-or believes that the terms of service of all ployes, except of the Judiciary, should be ited to four years; that selections should be werned by character and efficiency; and that portionments should be made according to population, care being exercised not to give to the section nearest the seat of Government an undue preponderance of employes. On the re-lation between the President, Senators, and Representatives, he discourses in the following

agreematives, he discourses in the following inguiage:
That members of Congress should not be perinted to dictate appointments is readily consided. The President and heads of Departments are responsible for the character of their appointees, and in selecting them they should avail nemselves of the best advice obtainable. They usat rely to a large extent upon the representations of others, as they themselves can have no orsonal knowledge of applicants in the great matrix of instances. This is more especially true ith respect to new and remote States, and hence he manifest propriety, indeed the absolute necessity; on the part of the Administration, of seeking ach information as they may feel disposed to with respect to new and remote states, and nence the manifest propriety, indeed the absolute necessity; on the part of the Administration, of seeking such information as they may feel disposed to rely upon. Otherwise these States would be very inadequately represented in the assignment of official positions. The leading does, however, that the prerozative of selection rests with the executive department of the Government, and that no dictation from any quarter can be tolerated, should under no circumstances be lost sight of. If, indeed, Congress should deem it wise to perfect such legislation as would relieve its members from importunity and remove from the minds of the people the impression that practically the task of selection is really imposed upon their immediate representatives, such result could scarcely be otherwise than welcome to those representatives. Under the present system they can hardly decline to be the medium through which the wishes of their constituents are made known to the Executive.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The House had an animated debate to day upon the Steamboat bill. The section proposing a license-tax upon engineers and other officers of steamboats exsited very general opposition of representatives of Western steamboat interests. Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, and J. D. Cox, of Ohio, entered vigprous protests against this measure, claiming that it was an unjust discrimination against labor, and that the wages paid to these men made the tax an extremely onerous one. Mr. Marsh claimed that, if the House insisted noon that provision of the bill, he should the labor to secure a similar to secure. do his best to secure a similar tax upon conductors, engineers, and fremen of all railroads engaged in the interests of commerce. The strongest argument made against the not depend upon income from licenses to defray the expenses of the inspection service, and that this latter service, as well as the Light-House service, should be supported by the General Government regardless of income. The petrom section, as reported, passed, and the bill probably be completed to-morrow.

There has been to-day a great deal of discussion of Mr. Blaine's speech of yesterday, and there have been many attempts to understand and explain Blaine's motives. Massachusetts men generally, who feel keenly his attack, say that Blaine has always insisted that he was defeated at Cininnati through the action of Massachusetts alone; that the brothers Hoar, who were delegates there, were elected delegates in his interest; that they were unfaithful to him, and that est; that they were unfaithful to him, and that the Massachusetts delegation succeeded in preventing a united New England, and were the orimary causes of Blaine's defeat. Some interpret Blaine's speech as indicating that he has ibandoned all Presidential aspirations, and is meen now only upon settling old scores.

RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Several members of the House who have had recession to make inquiries of late in bahal's experience.

Several members of the House who have had occasion to make inquiries of late in behalf of disabled soldiers, have found a serious result from one branch of the Democratic economy of last session. The force of clerks in the Surgeon-General's office has been so reduced that examinations required by the Pension Office, upon which the granting of pensions depend, have fallen behind fitteen months. A member who called last month to see if the case of a soldier totally disabled and actually suffering from want was near settlement, found that it could not possibly be reached in the regular course of work before February, 1879. An attempt will be made to so increase the force in this office as to enable the Pension Office to act with something approaching a reasonable degree of promptness.

COLLECTOR SMITH'S VISIT.

With respect to the rumors in Chicago relative to the purposes of the visit of Collector William Henry Smith here, it can be stated that, in the matter of importations from the New Vort Cuttern House per trendstions see likely

The proposed treaty with the Samoa Islands cedes the jurisdiction of the harbor of Pagopago to the United States for all purposes; admits all United States goods and vessels free of duty; provides that American citizens shall be tried by a United States Consul and punished by our laws, and declares that if Samoa is in trouble with any nation with which the United States is at peace, the United States shall use its good offices in behalf of Samoa. It practically establishes a protectorate.

A member of the Syndicate here is of opinion that there will be large purchases for investment of the 4-per-cent bonds of the denomination of \$50 and \$100. He thinks that distrust in savings banks will have a tendency to cause many people to invest their deposits in Government bonds, and that next year the Government may dispose of \$100,000,000 of this popular loan.

RECIPROCITY.

The Boston Board of Trade is here in force in

bonds, and that next year the Government may dispose of \$100,000,000 of this popular loan.

RECLIFACTIV.

The Boston Board of Trade is here in force in favor of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, especially in the interests of manufacturers and fishermen. They complain that the Canadian provinces are starting cotton and shoe mills, and taking away the business from the Eastern manufacturing centres, and that Haiffax has absorbed the entire salt fish trade that belongs to Boston. One of these Board of Trade men says that the importers of that section desire a reduction, and that the manufacturers are willing to make the experiment.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW

Will arrive here from New York to-morrow, and be entertained at a private dinner-party in the evening by the President and Mrs. Hayes.

CONFIRMAD.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: George H. Peck, United States Attorney for the District of Kanasas: If ney of Internal Revenue, District of Kanasas: If ney of Internal Revenue

M. Watters, Receiver of Public Moneye at Independence, Kas.
Postmasters—Pennsylvania—J. N. Sowden, Brownsville; J. A. Miller, Allezheny. Wisconsin—G. F. Wither, Graud Raude; C. J. Ellis, Marinette; P. Alleu, Jr., Mineral Point. Kansas—W. H. Keeny, Great Bend; Ira Harris, Rosedale. Ohio—F. Lowery, Dayton; W. J. McKee, Hamilton; Charles F. Ricks, Massillon. Nebrasks—G. W. Dudley, Sydney; W. L. M. Davis, Tecumseh. Indiana—L. M. Maines, Seymour. Iowa—J. A. Rutherford, Nashua. Kentucky—E. B. Head, Jr., Harrodsburg. Minnesota—R. M. Taylor, Anoka.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATIOS.

John C. Myers, suspended as Consul-General at Shanghal, has requested the House of Representatives to investigate the administration of the Consulate-General at that port during the terms of office of George F. Seward, present Minister to China, and the office of O. B. Bradford, Consul-General, and Myers himself as Consul-General.

*I'There is a full representation of the syndicate here to-day, and in frequent consultation with Secretary Sherman. There was a Cabinet meeting this morning, which is believed to have referred to the business of the syndicate with the Department. It is understood that the Cabinet agreed to release the syndicate

ferred to the business of the syndicate with the Department. It is understood that the Catinet agreed to release the syndicate from their last subscription of \$10.000,000 of the 4 per cent bonds, as Secretary Sherman believes his plan for selling these bonds will be successful, and the accounts between the Government and Syndicate will therefore be settled immediately.

settled immediately.

"UNCONFIRMED RUMOR.

A rumor prevailed to-day that, in consequence of the circumstances growing out of the recent correspindence between Representative Glover and President Hayes in relation to the examination of the several departments of the Government, several members of the Cabinet proposed to resign, but, on inquiry, it was ascertained that nothing had occurred to disturb the existing harmony, and the truth of the rumor was authoritatively denied.

authoritatively denied.

Howeare's arctic expedition.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day heard the argument of Capt. Howgate in advocacy of the Arctic expedition, as proposed in the bill recently submitted to the Senate by Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Dawes.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Benjamin F. Peixoto, of California, United States Consul at Lyons, France, and Stillwell H. Russell United States Marshal for the Western District of

TAXING SAVINGS-BANKS. Taxing savings-banks.

The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee to-day heard the argument of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who showed that the laws now in force taxing savings-banks operate inequally in different parts of the country, and should be repealed. In behalf of the institutions, he held it was unjust to tax the earnings or incomes of depositors, and that if the necessities of the Government required increased revenue from the banks, let it be raised by a tax on their profits. ax on their profits.

After the Cabinet meeting, the gentlemen representing the Syndicate, accompanied by Dan Baker, the Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury, called on the President to pay their respects. During the interview they talked very earnestly, giving their riews on the Silver bill, and some of them assert that the response of the President to their remarks was very agreeable to them.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Mr. Blaine inroduced a bill to come a silver dollar of so many grains as the Director of the Mint shall from ommon with gold coin up to and including \$5. have the right to tender, and the creditor to demand, one-half of the amount in gold coin and one-haif in silver coin.

Ordered printed, and to lie on the table for

the present.

Mr. Sargent called up the Senate bill to provide for the removal of the Naval Observatory, and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and laid over.

Mr. Sargent presented a petition of 300 citi-

zens of California in favor of Government aid to construct the Texas Pacific Railroad, so as to have a competing line from the Pacific to the At-antic Oceans. Referred. lantic Oceans. Referred.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial of a conference of merchants and others recently held at Chattanooga, Tenn., favoring the improvement of the Muscle-Shell Shoals, Tennessee River. Re-

ferred.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to regulate the com-pensation of Postmasters and for other purposes. Referred. It provides, as its main feature, that the compensation for fourth-class Postmasters shall be based upon the stamps canceled in their offices in-stead of stamps sold.

r. Cockrell su Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution to print 12,000 copies of the eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Bogy, and Mr. McDonald submitted a similar resolution to print an equal number of copies of eulogies on the late Senator Morton. Referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, —the resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the interest and principally of bonds in silver,—and Mr. Cockrell continued his remarks in favor of the resolution.

—and Mr. Cockrell continued his remarks in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Cockrell argued that silver was still the legal-tender coin of the United States. The customs regulations of 1874 provided that silver dollars, though no longer coined or issued, were receivable for duties on imports in unlimited sums, and subsidiary silver coin was receivable to the extent of \$5. Mr. Conant, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter directed in 1875 to the Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis, stated that silver dollars were receivable for duties on imports to an unlimited extent. Thus the Government officials proclaimed the silver dollars knew that the dollar named in his bond meant the silver coin of 412% grains or the gold coin or 25 8-10 grains. Silver dollars had been practically as much in circulation as money since 1861 as gold. Neither metal had been actually used and circulated as money in the business of the country since that time.

Mr. Cockrell then quoted extensively from statements.

money in the business of the country since that time.

Mr. Cockrell then quoted extensively from statistics showing the coinage of gold and allver, and called particular attention to the following figures:
The coinage of the silver dollar in 1808 was \$54.

800; in 1809, \$233.350; in 1870, \$688, 308; in 1871, \$657, 920; in 1872, \$1, 112, 981; and in 1873 up to the time allver was demonetized the coinage amounted to \$977, 155. Had the coinage been continued that year, it would have amounted to \$1, 571, 102. These facts were not mere assertions. They showed the rapid and wonderful increase of silver coinage. The gold coinage in 1888 was \$10, 550; in 1850, \$5, 925; in 1870, \$93, \$900; in 1871, \$3, \$400; in 1872, \$103,000; in 1873, \$258,000; in 1874, \$323, 920; and in 1875 it fell to the enormous sum of \$200.

323, 929; and in 1875 it fell to the enormous sum of \$20.

Mr. Bayard inquired if the Senator in preparing his table had not counted each piece of silver coined as a doilar. Did not the tables show that the value of gold coined was five times as much as that of silver?

Mr. Cockrell replied that his tables were correct. He knew that assertions had been published in the newspapers, and made in speeches, and went forth as facis, though they were not true. The Government officials had falsified the facts. He then argued that all subsidiary silver coined prior to the act of April 1, 1853, was a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private. Prior to that date the half-doilars, quarter-doilars, ten and five-cent vieces were proportionately of the same value as the silver doilar of 412% grains. All subsidiary coin issued prior to the act of April 1, 1853, was to-day vested with unlimited legal-tender power, and the Government must receive such coin in payment of all customs dues.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator would recollect that

to the act of April 1, 1853, was to day vested with unlimited legal-tender power, and the Government must receive such coin in payment of all customs dues.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator would recollect that in 1853 when 6 7-10 grains were taken out of every half-dollar it was because they could not be keept in the country. They were swept out of this country, where they were undervalued, and went to other countries where they were properly valued.

Mr. Cockrellsaid in the Western country there were many silver half and quarters coined prior to 1853 still in use. Many of them had been locked up for years, and were brought out since the close of the War. He argued that the bond-holders had no right to complain, because no matter what happened they would still be paid in coin of the standard of value of July 14, 1870.

He then referred to the assurances of the Government officers that the bond would be paid in gold, and argued that these officials had no right to modify the plain words of the law. They could not change the terms of the contract. Officers of Government were administrators of the law, and not law-makers, and no one knew this better than the present Secretary of the Treasury. He then quoted from a recent report of that officer, urgently recommending Congress to give sanction to his assurance to bonds would be paid in gold. The Secretary had dared to give unauthorized assurance to bonds officers, but he had not dared to issue a single bond contrary to law. To claim now that the United States must pay its bonds in gold on account of the assurance of the Secretary of the Treasury, was scarcely less than a crime. The cry of repudiation, violating national honor, impugning the faith of the Government, and soon, had been heard far and wide from the Esstern press, and from the bondholders, their allies and frends. Western men in favor of the remonetization of silver had been stigmatized as lunatice. He cocketelly was as firmly devoted to the maintenance of the national honor. He charged that to pay the bonds

crimes and search supports of the country had their law. The faxpayers of the country had their rights, one of which was to pay the bonds in silver, and they would never surrender that right. The people could not and would not pay gold aione. He heartly approved the resolution of the Sanstor from Oday not not yo pays this resolution, but also to restore the face coinage of the silver bill.

Mr. Randelph spoke in opposition to the resolution, and in favor of gold as the single standard of value. He referred at length to the various Government bonds, and the bonds is used prior to 1873 in gold or silver coin at its option, while as to the remained of fits bonded is used prior to 1873 in gold or silver coin at its option, while as to the remainder of fits bonded obligation payment must absolutely be made in gold. He would endeavor to show that where it was our lawfal right to pay in either coin our interests would not be scheered by a standed purpose of the Government to persuade the minu of capital that coin meant sold. The resolutions of Congress, no orinioms of Secretaries, could have had or ever did have a breath of influence upon the minus of Sentors compared with the long, unanoken practice of the the interest or policy, we had never at any lime nor at all times out together within our history as a Government the effect of the University of the content would be insufficient to pay the interest alone on the bonded debt of the University of the content would be insufficient to pay the interest alone on the bonded debt of the University of the comment would be insufficient to pay with, and that coin which the whole commend where the search of the content would be insufficient to pay the interest of the content would be insufficient to pay the first of the content would be insufficient to pay the first of the content would be insufficient to pay with, and that coin which the whole commend where the payment with the content would be insufficient to pay the p

He spoke from personal knowledge when he said that foreign and domestic capital refuses to give American enterprise credit this very hour because of this debate. With a single standard of gold, we may safely enter upon a competition in all markets of this debate. With a single samuate visual markets in the world, for this is the one standard undisputed. With a double standard, half the world's markets are beyond our efforts. He then spoke of the inconvenience of silver in large amounts, the cost of transporting it, etc.

He had no sympathy for the money kings, but he would cater to no passing passion the provided they there the missforting the the story here the missfortine to be rich. The capitalists were not bond to be rich. The capitalists were not bond holders. The real holder of our Government bonds was rarely the great capitalist. To him the interest is too low even upon the best of them. The registered bonds of the United States tell the story. Examine the books, and you will find the names of executors, trustees, and guardians of extention of the control of the control of them. The registered bonds of the United States tell the names of executors, trustees, and guardians of extention of the control of the contr

Marsh offered an amendment, making the fee for certificates released \$1.

Various other smendments in the same direction were offered discussed, and rejected, and finally the amendment diered by Mr. Marsh was adopted. Other smendments being made and rejected. Mr. Luttrell offered an amendment, which he withdrew after some discussion, providing that no American vessel shall employ in any capacity whatever a Chinese or Mongolian.

Mr. Luttrell's amendment having been withdrawn, Mr. Taylor said: "That is all I want. I want this Steamboat bill to pass."

Mr. Ward offered an amendment requiring ocean steamships to carry a mortar and other appliances for casting shot-lines on shore in case of shipwerck. Adopted.

Having disposed of all but four paragraphs of the bill, it was laid aside, and the Speaker presented resolutions adopted by the Senate in honor of the late Senator Bogy. Bulgics were pronounced by Messre. Coie, Hatcaser, Wandell, Phillips, Knott, Sparks (III.), Throckmorton. Clark (Mo.), Ellis, Red, and Crittenien, after which the resolutions were adopted, and the Hones adjourned.

FIRES.

FIRES.

AT WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 23 .- About 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the long, lowpofed building ou Eighteenth street, between Chaplin and East streets, occupied by J. Warren & Co., oil refiners. The fire spread rapidly, and almost before an alarm could be given the whole building was in flames. About 400 barrels of oil were among the first consumed: the flames soon reached the extreme rear, where there were six large iron tanks filled with oil. Those quickly united, and then followed a scene of confusion, the heart from these tanks, being confusion the heart from these tanks. confusion, the heat from these tanks being so intense; that the crowd which had gathered proke and fled to places of safety. Fortunately there was no wind to increase the spread of the

flames.

About 7 o'clock the north wall and that portion of the roof immediately above it fell with a terrible crash, burying beneath its ruins a boy about 10 years old. The debris was hastily removed and the boy carried into a nouse close by. Medical attention was soon at hand, but little nope is entertained of his recovery.

One fireman was also badly hurt about the eman was also badly hurt about the One fireman was also badly hurt about the face by a falling wail.

The building and realty were owned by the Camden & Amden Oil Company, on which the loss is \$4,000; insured in the Franklin, of Wheeling; Ben Franklin, of Allegheny; and Onio, of Dayton. Warren & Co. lose on stock \$4,000; insured in City of Pittsburg, Aurora, Cincinnati, and Union of Philadelphia, each \$1,500.

AT PITTSBURG, PA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—J. J. Warren & Co.'s oil refinery, in East Wheeling, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. There were out 500 barrels of refined oil and 2,000 empty about 500 barrels of refined oil and 2,000 empty barrels in the building, which were also consumed. A large quantity of crude oil in tanks adjoining the refinery was saved with great difficulty. The loss is about \$20,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Franklin of Wheeling, the Ben Franklin of Allegheny, the Ohio of Dayton, the City of Pittsburg, the Union of Philadelphia, and the Aurora of Cincinnati. A young son of David Nesbit, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, was crushed by a falling wall, and died of his injuries about moon. Patrick Gavin, a laborer employed at the refinery, also received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

AT GREENVILLE, MISS. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—A fire at Greenville, Miss., destroyed the stores of C. & E. White, Shrieber & Punch, and John McNamara. Loss, \$25,000. Finiay's drug store, Wetherbee & Triggs' hardware store, and Summerfield's store were damaged.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 23.—To-day noon a dwelling house, owned and occupied by Daniel Talvy, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, insured for \$1,000 in the Phenix of

THE DEMOCRACY.

Cook & Stitt's Crowd. The other end as Cook & Stitt's division, met last night in the Palmer House club-room, with Thomas Courtney in the chair. W. W. O'Brien and Hans Haerting were expected to indulge in eratory, but those rewere expected to induige in oratory, out those re-folgent luminaries were absent.

The veteran McNally moved that the Committee of seven be increased to fitees. Judge Forcester then took the floor and talked about Democratic virtue and Republican vices. He cloquently put his audience to sleep, for he told them the same old story of victories to be won in the future, and regretted the sad fact that Democracy was not now in power. The Judge alluded to the currency question, and showed himself a

lican party. His speech was of that ultra-Bourbon character for which some of the veteran Democrates of this city are noted. He held that sliver, gold, and greenbacks should be the currency of the country, as by that only could the nation prosper. He wanted to see silver remonetized, and the value of the property of the country restored, and thus our prosperity increased to something near what it was four years ago. The bondholders had the Cabinent, but he hoped that they had not President Hayes with them. There was a chance of a condict in Congress. He thought that it would not be safe for the President to veto the Silver bill, as it would bring on revolution.

The veteran McNally then made a speech in favor of silver, and told some stories of the old Democratic party. Old Hickory was opposed to National Banks. In 1857 and 1837 everybody deposited in the banks, while to-day nearly all the money of the people was locked up in their pockets. This was what was breaking the banks—the people keeping the currency in their possession. He defined what money was—only what the law made it. What was wanted in this country was a definite market value for money. He advocated a greenback currency and the 2t.65 interconvertible bond. The act of 1869 increased the value of gold, and the act of 1873 still further increased it, by making our debt-paying ability just so much less. He then went on to extol the method proposed by the Palmer House wing for reorganizing the Democratic party. eratic party.

The motion of Mr. McNally to increase the Committee on Organization to fifteen was then passed Malcolm McDonald was elected Treasurer pro-

Malcolm McDonaid was elected tem.

Judge Forrester then made an appeal for lucre to carry on the preliminary organization. The response was exceedingly light, the debt-paying fraternity being in a decided minority.

Potter Palmer was thanked for free use of room. The reformer Kearney thought the Palmer House too high-toned a place for good meetings, as the masses didn't want to come there. After some further parleying upon unimportant matters, the meeting adjourned for one week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Lake Region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloud ness and rain areas, southerly winds, falling parometer, followed at the west stations by ris-mz barometer and colder northwest winds. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.

6:53 a.m. 30. 434 15 65 N.W... 6 0 Fair. 11:18 a.m. 30. 439 23 73 N.W. 3 0 Fair. 2:00 p.m. 30. 353 30 68 8... 8 0 Fair. 3:55 p.m. 30. 353 30 78 8... 8 0 Clear. 8:600 p.m. 30. 188 28 77 8... 9 0 Clear. 10:18 p.m. 30. 173 29 75 8... 9 0 Fair. Maximum, 34; minimum, 13, GENERAL OBSEGVATIONS, CRICASO, Jan. 23 – Midnight, Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Fair. Clear. Cle

THE SHOEMAKERS. LYNN, Mass., Jan. 23.—The strike of the Cris-pins is weakening, and the position of the man-ufacturers is strengthened by another large firm joining the coalition.

firm joining the coalition.

Samuel Bowles' Simplicity.

Philadelphia Times.

His love of extreme simplicity and detestation of all display is illustrated in the remark made to his family after it was apparent to him that his death was near at hand and they had entered his room to take final leave of him:

"Don't let us have any parade—now, nor hereafter." A friend called upon him once to suggest that he should like to publish a magazine sketch of his life, and at the same time named the writer whom he should like to have prepare it for publication. "It you must publish it, I had as lief that Mr. B—would write it as any one. My life has been wholly uneventful. I have seven children and have made the hepublicum. That's all I have done." Nevertheless, it was a useful life, and its fragrance will not soon fade from memory.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Gas-Cylinder in the Holliday-Street Theatre, at Baltimore.

Injury of Several Employes, and Terror of a Large Audience.

A Pair of Young Lovers Perish Beneath a Train at Milwaukee.

The Stricken Families Among the Wealthlest in the Cream City.

EXPLOSION IN A THEATRE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—An explosion occurred oday shortly after 2 o'clock in the Holliday treet Theatre, which involved the fatal injury of one attache and the painful wounding of two others, and, for the time being, caused a panic which threatened most serious conse-quences. A large andience, consisting of more than a thousand persons, and embracing several hundred ladies and children, were seated in the theatre awaiting the production of the extravaganza of "Evangeline" by Rice's com-bination. Immediately before the rise of the curtain a powerful report was heard in the direction of the flies. The crowd became panic-stricken, and rushed wildly for the door. For ome moments a helter-skelter retreat ensued. When the theatre was deserted and the crowd massed in the street in front of the theatre, the nanager soon restored confidence, the spectators resumed their seats, and the play was presented as usual. The explosion is supposed to have been occasioned by hydrogen used in furnishing the calcium light into a cylinder in which there had been left a small quantity of oxygen gas. The two gases thus mixed were fed into a dispensary tube, and when a lighted match was brought in contact with it, as usual, an explosion followed which shattered the cylinder in numerous pieces. James Knapp, who had the calcium apparatus in charge, with a view of illuminating the first cene of the play, was severely burned, had his left leg badly lacerated, and received a serious wound in the groin. His leg was subsequently amputated, and it was deemed inexpedient to remove him from the theatre, where he re-mained until 10 o'clock to-night, when he was conveyed to his home, sinking rapidly. Charles Rutler and Charles Street were also painfully injured, and Harry Thompson was injured by flying fragments. The force of the explosion was

flying fragments. The force of the explosion was sufficient to break the windows in the front of the building, and the report was plainly perceptible several blocks distant. The performance not having commenced, the company were in the greenroom, and thereby escaped injury. No calcium lights were used in the production of "Evangeline" to-night.

Persons who were present describe the scene during the rush from the theatre as wild in the extreme. Strong men forced their way to the door by main force, pushing rudely aside their feebler associates. Women with children in their arms fought desperately for egress to the street, while others abandoned their offspring, and madly endeavored to escape. To add to the general confusion, only one outlet was found, through a small door to the right of the building, which soon became blockaded with the writhing mass of humanity, and the alarm was further soon became blockaded with the writhing mass of humanity, and the alarm was further intensified by the extinguishment of the gas and the sound of failing glass, caused by the concussion. At length the wide folding-doors were bursted open, and the excited audience escaped to the street in front of the theatre, only to return a few minutes later, upon being informed that the cause of panic was groundless. No one is known positively to have been injured during the mad stampede. stampede.

Knapp was still living at 2:30 this morning, but it is not thought he can possibly live until

SAD ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEB, Wis., Jan. 23.—About eight o'clock this evening, a carriage containing Franz Falk, Jr., Misses Helen and Emma Jacobs, and a driver, approached the Reed street crossing of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad just as a freight train, slowly backing, reached the same point. Either from not see ing the signals of the flagman, or not hearing the shouts of the brakemen on the train, o being unable to manage the norses, the train struck the carriage, fairly crushing it to splinters, and rolling it under the train for half a block, killing young Falk and Helen Jacobs, who were dead when the train was stopped. Emma Jacobs was seriously injured, but will recover. The driver escaped unhurt. The affair causes a feeling of sadness among the people of this city, where the victims were well known in society circles. Young Falk, 16 years of age, was the son of Frant Falk, a prominent brewer of this city, and was engaged to be married to Helen Jacobs, 19 years old, killed with him, who was the oldest daughter of the Hon. W. H. Jacobs, Cashier of the Second Ward Bank, one of the most prominent business men of the city. The railroad officials claim recklessness on the part of the driver, or that the horses became unmanageable. The flagman at the crossing says that he waved his lantern and called to stop, as did the brakemen on the rear of the train, which was backing slowly. It is supposed the horses were frightened by sparks from the locomotive, which were blowing past the street, became unmanageable, and carried the carriage in front of the train. This is corroborated by the driver. were well known in society circles. Young

POISONED CANDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—A child, 5 years old, of
Mrs. Davis, at No. 515 South Sixth street, died
this morning at 9 o'clock, from the effects of poisonous candy, caten a few days ago. Two others were taken ill, one on Monday night at 12 o'clock, and the other on Friday night, but are now in a fair way to recover. The children all had the same symptoms,—a severe headache, fever, pains in the bowels, and vomiting. The child who died this morning was 5, the youngest of the family. The fiesh of the dead child turned a purple color. The hands were red, and the lips were swollen and very white. The oldest child was the first to become sick, and the youngest was the last, and, until yesterday at 9 a. m., felt well and hearty. Some of the candy was bought at a factory on Seventh street, between Poplar and Spruce, by the father, but a great portion was given to the family by friends. A sister of the dead child said that among the candies were some miniature bottles filled with a liquid which were, from their pleasant taste, eagerly sought by the little ones, and she gave her portion to her youngest sister, and thus escaped severe illness, if not death. The family, not suspecting anything serious, have been attending to the children, until last night, when, the symptoms becoming worse, a doctor was called in, but his services were of no avail, and, in the midst of terrible spasms, the youngest child died.

EXPLOSION. 12 o'clock, and the other on Friday night, but

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—A boiler in the steel works of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company exploded this morning, injuring the build-ing very badly, and probably fatally scalding the engineer. Covered by insurance.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The steamships Thames from Portland, and Bavarian from Boston, have arrived out.

New York, Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamships Wyoming, from Liverpool: Wieland, from Hamburg; Mars, from Rotterdam.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamship Iberian, from Liverpool.

COLDWATER, Mich., Jau. 23.—The first Jewish wedding-ceremony ever witnessed in this city took piace to-day, the contracting parties being Mr. Charles M. Langfeld, of the silk-jobbing firm of Langfeld, Lichten & Co., of Philadelphia, and Miss Flora Rosenbaum, daughter of N. Rosenbaum, a prominent clothing merchant in this city. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. E. Rubin, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The happy couple go to Chicago, St. Louis, Lafay-ette, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New York, and then to Philadelphia, which place they will receptly Feb. 19, where a grand reception awaits them Feb. 21. The presents are very numerous and coetly, and the trousseau is very extensive.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune
ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Miss Allie Kerr,

daughter of the Rev. Thomas Kerr, was marrie to E. J. Dick, of Topeka, Kan., this evening The presents were numerous and costly.

STATE AFFAIRS. WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—Resolutions for the repeal of the Resumption act were in effect smothered to-day in the Senate by being sent to the Committee on Banks and Insurance. Senator fluid made a powerful appeal for their passage, but appealed without effect. The vote stood 17 to 14.

effect. The vote stood 17 to 14.

Bills were introduced appropriating \$170,000 to the Madison Insane Asylum for two new additional wings and current expenses; amending the Divorce law so as to allow divorce after eight years' insanity.

IN THE ASSEMBLY,
a resolution was presented granting the use

of the Assembly Chamber to Mr. Schilling, of Cleveland, O., to deliver an address on soft money, and for biennial sessions of the Legis-

money, and for blehmial sessions of the Legislature.

Bills were introduced limiting the rate of interest to 7 per cent; providing for elementary education for children.

Bills passed amending the charter of the Young Men's Association of Milwaukee so that a free public library can be established.

RUMONS

are afloat here to day that Gov. Smith will tender the office of Rairoad Commissioner to the Hop. Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

was held this evening at the Capitol on the subject of the pending resolutions as to the remonetization of silver. Speaker Barrows was present a portion of the time. Mr. Koogh, of Milwaukee, led the discussion in favor of the silver resolutions, and probably all but three or four present were in favor of the silver movement. Mr. Wardner, Independent Democratic member from Appleton, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, absolutely declared that he would not be bound by the caucus if in favor of silver remonetization, or if in Javor of a mencal of the Resumption he would not be bound by the caucus if in favor of silver remonetization, or if in favor of a repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. Ed C. Wall, of Milwaukee, occupied similar grounds, and Mr. Chevis, of facine, Chalrman of the caucus, pronounced that, if the caucus should commit itself to unsafe financial doctrines, like inflation or the recoinage of silver, the Republicans would hold the State for years to come. The discussion was at times stormy, and the caucus adopted the sliver resolution and in favor of a repeal of the Resumption sct, only four opposing.

Your correspondent interviewed Gov. Smith to-day mentioning the prevalent rumor. Gov. Smith replied: "They know more about it than I do. There has been no appointment of Railroad Commissioner made, and none is likely to

be made for two or three days at least." The Governor was extremely reticent about the matter, and nothing definite could be learned. Rumors are prevalent that Rublee's confirmation would be opposed by a number of Republican Senators, and further, that eight Republican Senators went to Gov. Smith to-day and protested against Rublee's nomination. Mr. Rublee has been visiting in the East since the election, has made no application for office, and your correspondent believes he would not accept the office if tendered him. Gen. James Bintliff, of Janesville, is very strongly urged for the place. He has every qualification fitting him for the position, and the Second Congressional District has many claims on the Republican party.

The term of the Escents of the State University.

lican party.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The term of the Regents of the State University expires on the 1st of February. All of them are Democrats. There is a disposition on the bart of the Governor to appoint the Hon. W. Bartiett, a Republican, of Eau Claire, as one of the number from the Seventh District. This action is strongly opposed by the resident alumni, they claiming that an alumnus should be appointed; either the Hon. John C. Spooner, of Hudson, a Republican, or the Hon. L. M. Vilas, a Democrat, of Eau Claire, would be acceptable to the alumni. The major part of the ceptable to the alumni. The major part of the positions on the Board will be filled by the appointment of Republicans.

IOWA.

THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—The members of the House to-day unloaded more than 100 bills on every conceivable topic, which were read by their titles and referred to committees, mostly To provide for the semi-annual payment of taxes; to regulate the non-forfeiture of life-in-surance policies; making the Herd law uniform throughout the State; taxing telegraph lines not owned by railroads 2 per cent on a valuation of \$50 per mile; restoring hanging for murder; of \$50 per mile; restoring hanging for murder; prohibiting bail for accessories to murder; that imprisonment for rape be not less than ten years; regulating doctors and surgeons; prohibiting the catching of fish with night-seines or trot-lines; a new game and fish law.

The Governor's message relating to railroads was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to present the Railroad Commissioners bill. The Railroad Commissioners bill. The Railroad Committee was instructed likewise. It is evident that the House will vote to repeal the Railroad Tariff law.

was instructed likewise. It is evident that the House will vote to repeal the Railroad Tariff law.

The Governor's messages were ordered printed in the foreign languages, as usual.

A joint resolution was adopted asking Congress to limit judgment liens of the Federal Courts to the counties where the judgment is rendered; also, indursing Hoar's Educational Fund bill now before Congress.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the salaries of officers of State institutions.

IN THE SENATE

bills passed to a second reading restoring the death-penalty; prohibiting ball in cases of murder; reducing the salaries of county officers; regulating the practice of law; defining the duties of County Superintendents; creating a State Board of Examiners of Schools; fixing the fire-test of kerosene at 150 degrees; prohibiting the sale of wine and beer within two miles of cities where the same is prohibited; allowing corporations not for pecuniary profit to change their names.

Joint resolutions were presented for the location of State institutions at the Capital; striking the word "white" from the Constitution; abolishing the Grand Jury system. Referred.

The joint convention of both Houses at 12 o'clock declared W. B. Allison elected United States Senator.

THE LEGISLATURE.
Special Trispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul, Jan. 23.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day for borrowing \$280,000 for the purchase of seed-grain for the grasshopper suf-

ferers.

In the House, the Hastings and Dakota Ex-tension bill was referred to a committee of five, the majority of whom are friendly to the bill.

OTHER STATES. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Senate has re-

jected the name of Daniel Magone for Superintendent of Public Works. The Governor there sent in the name of Benjamin W. Clark, who is now the Warden of Sing Prison. now the Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23.—The Assembly elected the State officers to-day. All were candidates nominated by the regular Conservative cancus, composed mainly of the debt-paring element of the General Assembly, and the election has resulted in a crushing defeat to the forcible readjusters, and is believed to be a virtual breaking of the backbone of that party.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—In the House of Representatives this afternoon a resolve was introduced, approving the course of Massachusetts Senators in defending the honor of their State against the attacks of the Senator from Maine in the National Senate.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. Special Departs to The Chicago Pribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23.—The discussion to-day by the Regents on Climie's motion to dismiss the suits against Rose was long and excitmiss the suits against Rose was long and exciting, commencing at 9 o'clock this morning and lasting till 4 in the afternoon, when a vote was taken, and the resolution less by a tie vote, as follows: feas—Regents Rynd, Climie, Duffield, and Laits; nays—Regents E. C. Walker, S. S. Walker, Cutcheon, and Grant. A motion to reinstate Rose was lost by the same vote. The suit will thus stand.

An appropriation of \$200 was made to snable Prof. Watson to make arrangements to observe the transit of Mercury, May 6. The Government has appointed two principal stations for observing the transit, one at Cambridge, and one here, besides one at Washington, and furnished instruments, etc., for that purpose. BADWAY'S REMEDITE

From the Hon. Thurlow Wee INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIE After Using Them for Several Years. First York, Jan. 4. 1877.—Draw Six: Having fees eral years used your medicines, doubtfully at first action capture in the most of the second seed of the second second seed of the second seed of the second second seed of the second second

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE Cures the Worst Pains in from Oneis Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any case of from pain. RADWAY'S BEADY RELIEF IS A CORE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the arst, and is a Core The Only Pain Remed

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains allow furlammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or un-FROM ONE TO TWENTE MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruelating the pain to RIHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infarm, Crippled, Garron, Neuralete, or prostrated with disease may be for RADWAY'S READY RELEA

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Diffusil Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenzs,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Bheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Cnills,
Chilblaina, and Frost His

The application of the READY RELIEF to the per-or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will design as and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of mass will as well as the person of the person for the person of the person Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains of Con-Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATY READY RELLEF with them. A few drops in wa-will prevent sickness or pain from change of water, is a better than French Brandy or Sitters as a grand-

FEVER AND AGUE PEVER AND AGUE cured for 30 cents. Then has remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever Ague and all other Majarious. Billious Scarle Tyrillow, and other Fevers (aided by MADWAY) for other Fevers (aided by MADWAY) for per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Past mi Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

as made the most astonishing cures; so quick or and the changes the body undergoes under the state of this truly wanderful modifies Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES.

Every drop of the Saratyarillian Re ple, are wi either of these forms of disease its potent power local them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the water and decomposition that are continually programs, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and registrate and the same and the material make from healthy blood—at the the Barsaparillian will, and does secure—a curl because to the continual to when once this remeity commences its wird of partification, and succeeds in diminishing the local wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient, will feel himself stronger, the food directing better, appetite improving, and figan and weight creasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel a remedial agents in the cure of Chronic screening fitting the current of the current of the contraction of the current of the curren

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Processionage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright Disease, Albuminaria, and in all cases where there as brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloud, that with substances like the white of a egg or thread like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billowners, when the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dh. Radway—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there is no nelp for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw year housing and thought I would try it. b.4 has no falls he trained in the same of the Resolvent and one box of landway 2 Pills and the fottless of your Ready Relief; and there is not said tumor to be seen or fels, and I feel better, unstead and happier than I have for twelve years. The worse may as in the left side of the bowels over the peak was in the left side of the bowels over the peak was in the left side of the bowels over the peak was in the left side of the Bowels over the peak in the left side of t PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER ANN ANNOE. Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dz. Rapway-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Essolvent Bernelting Pilis, and also using the Heady Relief above on year for overlian tumors on the abdomen, which is most eminent physicians of our Medical College prounced Incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was fit pounds when I commenced with your remedies, as all gone year undered and the pounds but they are pound in the property of the pounds o MRS. C. KRATZ. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt

Dr. Rapway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to all you again. My health is greatly improved by the your medicines. Three of the tumors are entire gone and the fourth is nearly so. Drops's screen, still improving, and my weight decreasing very in have had a great many calls this summer to inquire the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me from Ohlo, one from Canada. three from Jacks. Quite a number from this place. Yours with the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me from Ohlo, one from Canada. three from Jacks. We are well acquainted with Mrs. C. estimable lady, and very benevolent. She had means of selling many bottles of the Resover druggists of Ann Arbor, to person afficied wind tumors. We have heard of some words. Ann Arbor. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILIS

Perfectly tastales, eleganity coated with revet pure, requisite, purify, cleanse, and streamther ways Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the sch. Liver, Bowels, Ridney, Bladder, Service and the sch. Liver, Bowels, Ridney, Bladder, Service and Lines, and the sch. Liver, Bowels, Ridney, Bladder, Service and Lines, and the scheduling the scheduling of the scheduling and the scheduling the scheduling of the scheduling scheduling and the scheduling schedulin

READ FALSE AND TRUE

and when the clark street, were told that a procured. From this fact the dier & Co. quietly put the man never tried to carry on the first street, and the significant bookkeeper, awore of the firm, H. L. Olis, was examination before Justice of obtaining money on There was no case as was, of course, discreti, however, showed not now conducting the bus TRIBUNK reporter had an in or three weeks age, he ran having gotten the money from having gotten the money from the purpose of learning For the purpose of learnin to him: be paid me, and I see him be what do you think of

PUBLIC BENE

Meaning G. H. Ch.

And C. A. Long &

complaints interpreted by from persons went Agency from persons windled by Chandler & Co.

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of the Pathfind

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THE PATHF The police authorities his complaints lately against The

be paid me,

'What do you think of you have his intention to confine inc., but some fellow got had him to go into the employme hike it, and told him so. Be I believe he is trying to act.

'Your condence in him fee complaints?"

'No. because when I is ir right. Now take that tract ran fourteen days, yet when he kicked. He dichance to use his best etradicted himself on the sta. 'Chandler ought to con renting and finding places for I think so. He has let people asking him to go board for a week or two. Gent him \$5 to get her a pla. 'You should advise hi ployment racket. It has swinds.

'I have nothing to do we what I loaned him, and week."

The reporter wext went for Chandler. A young n said he wasn't in. This you who stated that he was in.

who stated that he was in who stated that he was in now. Complaints are still a finder." and the reporter.

Well, that man Yeager He said he was poor, an money and to give him a let waste he was boarding, than the said he had more than the said he had in the well the he had if they agree to our terendeavors. "That where the troployment agents in tow quietly sit down and do no "That may be, but we business."

"That may be, but we business."
Why do you limit the "Well, if we cannot ge time we cannot get it as all "And you are entitled it 'Yes, for expenses and "How many situations, do you procure "I conden't tell you the for a man this morning."
The Superintendent o msiness as a swindle, and officer at your door to wat. "He may put all the door. We don't care. We the same, here or somewin 'You use your 'Dest e. "Yes."
As the reporter was leavyou going to give me a how 'Perhaps ao, 'was the If men out of employm the channess, which are at them, and give these emp in the hope of getting son course can make the inv have failed to get situation

have failed to get situation have the firms punished believe them to be, since sign is not binding on the not reach them, even if their "best endeavors." C. A. LON THE TRIBUNE is almost from all parts of the coun the responsibility of C dealers, Nos. 4 and 5 Ful dealers, Nos. 4 and 6 rules be to answer the seeke dividually, and therefore general. C. A. Long & C city by C. A. Long . Hec three or four months ago, tea-house in Chicago, whige odds, but they, while no will not induces him as goods, but they, while ne will not indorse him, and trade. He has sent circu the Union, giving what price of tens, thus co that C. A. Long of This is not true his toss in Chicago, and retailer. He even give nothing about ten, and, to tell when he is paying he same goods. Generican, but now and then a Yet, in his letters to page confirmate which have hem, Mr. Long says:

hem, Mr. Long says:

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1 th each variety, \$16 the 2 ibs cach variety, \$16 the 2 ibs cach variety, \$1.0 the 2 ibs cach variety, \$2.0 the 2 ibs cach variety, \$4.00 the 2 ibs cach variety will not sin by price "to any but on this order that you may be trial. Should your profit you would prefer so can't a said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry, we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry we will at the 2 ibs caching said arry we will at the 2 ibs caching said array and a caching said array are will at the 2 ibs caching said array are will at the 2 trial. should your profit you would prefer to come you would prefer to come to you would also you would be to you would you would you would you would be you would you would be you would you would be you would yo

RADWAYS REMEDIES.

INDORSING

ORE, Jan. 4, 1877. - DEAR SIR: Hay

R. R. R.

WAY'S READY RELIE

the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

OT ONE HOUR

ding this advertisement need any one sume RADWAY'S BEADY RELIES IS A CUR RY PAIN. It was the first, and is

Only Pain Remedy

ON ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

VAY'S READY RELIEF

nation of the Kidneys,
immation of the Bladder,
iffammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
es, Croup, Diphtheris,
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sche, Tootnathe, euralgia, Bheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Prost Bites.

lication of the READY RBLIEF to the part here the pain or difficulty exists will affect

omfort.

a lixty drops in half a tumbler of water win in east cure Cramps, Spaans, Sour Stomes, Slck Headache, Distribe, Dysantery, Oole, e Howels, and all insernal Painter, Oole, a should always carry, a bottle of RADWATS ELIEF with them. A few drops in water that suckness or pain from change of water. It is suckness or pain from change of water. It is suckness or pain from change of water. It is suckness or pain of Bitters as a stimulass.

EVER AND AGUE.

AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not agent in this world that will cure Fever and it other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid other Fever (aided by HADWAY'S PILLS) RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fitty come

pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and lear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

R. RADWAY'S

aparillian Resolvent

most astonishing cures: so quick, sorapid

y an Increase in Flesh and

eight is Seen and Felt

REAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

daily becoming reduced by the wastes

and Bladder Complaints.

Twelve Years' Growth

I have had Ovarian Tumor in the reis. All the dectors said "there was the control of the control

- - \$1 Per Bottle.

RTANT LETTER.

ch., April 30, 1875.—Dn. Radwat-been taking your Resolvent, Regu-so using the Ready Relief about one tumors on the abdomen, which the sicians of our Medical College pro-

mots on a tree. My weight was 770 mmenced with your remedies, and the pounds, but they are not read about twenty-four bottles of Rischler and wenty-four bottles of pills from 6. Grenvill. Please send ma

ter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

ind Sir: I take the liberty to address this greatly improved by the use of Three of the tumors are entirely in search to Dropsy is gone, health and the search to be search to

MRS. C. KRAPT.

Radway's Resolvent

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

a used your medicines, doubting for several properties of the prop

And C. A. Long & Co., the Importing Tea-Merchants of Fuller Block.

THE PATHFINDER. GETTING INTO HOT WATER.
The police authorities have received several limits lately against The Pathfinder Employ-

omplaints lately against The Pathfinder Employomplaints lately against The Pathfinder Employment Agency from persons who Calim to have been
windled by Chandler & Co. They answered the
windled by Chandler & Co. agreed to "use
institution which Chandler & Co. agreed to "use
institution they called at the office, Room 20, 135
clark street, were told that no situation had been
procured. From this fact they inferred that Chander & Co. quietly put the money in their pockets
and never tried to carry out their agreement. One
of the agrieved, named Yeager, who had paid
55 with the expectation of getting a place as assituat-bookkeeper, swore out a warrant, and one
of the firm, H. L. Olis, was arrested and had an
examination before Justice Foote upon the charge of the arm, it. i. Oals, was arrested and had an amination before Justice Foote upon the charge obtaining money under false pretenses, here was no case against him, and he as, of course, discharged. His arrest, however, showed that Chandler was not now conducting the business alone. When a met now conducting the business alone. When a minimum reporter had an interview with him two three weeks ago, he ran the business himself, having otten the money from DR. PALMER.

For the purpose of learning about the change, a reporter talled on the Doctor yesterday and said

reporter to him:

"Have you drawn out of the firm of Chandler of the firm of C Co.?". I never was in it. I loaned Chandler \$50, and be paid me, and I see him but seldom now."
What do you think of his way of doing busigness he is all right. When he started it is an intention to confine himself to house rent, but some fellow got hold of him and induced no go into the employment business. I didn't it, and told him so. But he went into it, and

im to go into the employment outsides. I add that it is and told him so. But he went into it, and he lieve he is trying to act straight."

"Your condence in him hasn't been shaken by the complaints?"

"No, because when I look into them I find he is night. Now take that man Yeager. His contract ran fourtiered days, yet only three hast clapped when he kicked. He didn't give Chandler a chance to use his 'best endeavors,' and he contradicted himself on the stand, so I hear."

"Chandler ought to confine himself to housewing and finding places for people to board?"

"I think so. He has letters from all over from people asking him to get them a nice place to board for a week or two. One old lady in Michigan sent him \$5 to ret her a place to board."

"You should advise him to give up the employment racket. It has the appearance of a stinde."

"I have nothing to do with him now. He paid as what I loaned him, and I don't see him once a stell."

The reporter pext went to Room 20, and asked for Chandler. A young man behind the railing said he was in. This youth was

B. L. OTIS,

who stated that he was in the firm with Chandler pow.

plaints are still made against the Path-"Complaints are still made against the Pathinder," said the reporter.
"Well, that man Yeager didn't tell the truth.
Be said he was poor, and I offered to lend him
morey and to give him a letter to the Irving House,
were he was boarding, that he was an honest
man. He said he had money coming to him. He
pur references, and I believed he was straight."
"How do you account for these complaints?"
"We do all we can for appticants. We have two
men out on the street now hunting for work, but
ya know it is hard in those times to find places.
We tell the parties the chances are against them,
and if they agree to our terms we will use our best
encleaver." "That's where the trouble is. There are em-joyment agents in town who take money and quietly sit down and do nothing."
"That may be, but we try to do a legitimate

"That may be, but we try to do a legitimate business."

"Way do you limit the time to fourteen days?"

"Well, if we cannot get a man work in that time we cannot get it at all."

"And you are entitled to his depasit?"

"Yes, for expenses and our trouble."

"How many situations, say out of a dozen applications, do you procure?"

"I coulan't tell you the proportion. We got one for a man this morning."

"The Superintendent of Police looks upon this sainess as a swindle, and be intends posting an affect at your door to warn people."

there as your door to warm people. "
He may put all the detectives he has at our or. We don't care. We will do business just same, here or somewhere else."
'You use your 'best endeavors' to get work?"
'Yes."

"Yes."
As the reporter was leaving Mr. Otis said. "Are you going to gave us a breeze in the morning?"
"Perhaps so," was the reply.
If men out of employment are willing to take the chances, which are about 1,000 to one against them, and give these employment agencies money in the hope of getting something to do, they of in the nobe of setting something to do, they of course can make the investment; but when they have failed to get situations they are powerless to have the arms punished as swindlers, if they so believe them to be, since the contract which they sign is not binding on the agents, and the law can-nol reach them, even if they failed entirely to use their "best endeavors."

C. A. LONG & CO.

ADVICE TO COUNTRYMEN.

THE TRIBUXE is almost daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country making inquiries as to the responsibility of C. A. Long & Co., ten dealers, Nos. 4 and 5 Fuller Block. It is impossing dealers. Nos. 4 and 5 Fuller Block. It is impossible to answer the seekers after information individually, and therefore the reply will have to be general. C. A. Long & Co. is represented in this city by C. A. Long. He came here from Cincinnation three or four months ago, and is known to but one tashouse in Chicago, where he occasionally buys goods, but they, while not saying he is "snide," will not indorse him, and say they do not want his trade. He has sent circulars into every State in the Union, giving what he calls the "importing price" of teas, thus conveying the impression that C. A. Long & Co. are importers. This is not true. Mr. Long buys his tess in Chicago, and pay the same prices as a resister. He even gives a little more, knowing making about tea, and, consequently, being unable to tell when he is paying more than other men for he same goods. Generally he purchases 25-centica, but now and then a little better qualities.

Yet, is his jetters to persons who inquire regarding contracts which have been sent unsolicited to him, Mr. Long says:

We have concluded to allow carch salesman, while on

hem, Mr. Long says:

We have concluded to allow each salesman, while on
the saidth profit on goods sold, above "importing
rice. We said the profit on goods sold, above "importing
rice. We said the profit of the said of the

we will furnish all the additional samples you need ret, as often as your orders justify.
We will furnish all the additional samples you need ret, as often as your orders justify.
We do not want your to buy the goods unless you preIt, and "importing price" is named only to you as a sast from which to calculate your commissions white os arial. While one cluster your commissions white os make to dealers, and retail price is what the goods retail for. While on trial we allow you to sell at any price you choose, but use must have "importing arice" for the goods.

Since Long is now paying wholesale prices in Cheago, it is difficult to see how the salesmen, selling at the same figures, are to make 33% per cent.

ERS.

Series the any but our selection and only make you not would greate the you may be able to make money during that you may be able to make money during that you may be able to make money during the would be continue that way instead of actaing and the continue that way instead of actaing and that the prerequisite that the prerequisite to her assuming equalities to witch have reduced ber to inferiority, and there with the prerequisite to her assuming equalities with the prerequisite to her assuming equalities with the precede political subjection has come from the form of dress, which cripples her movement, and that the prerequisite to her assuming equalities with the precede political subjection has come from the form of dress, which cripples her movement, and that the prerequisite to her assuming equalities with the precede political subjection has come from the form of dress, which cripples her movement, and that the prerequisite to her assuming equalities with the precede political subjec

It is astonishing how many men are anxious to cell its for "\$100 a month." The firm get from 25 to 150 isetiers a day, and from eix to ten reg-fered letters. Verily, all the fools are not dead

1873 or 1874, October or November, when God appeared in court about his son Moses Hymann, to peared in court about his son Moses Hymana, to make him acquainted or kgown to the public. I am the same person, and wish to ask of you a copy of that advertisement, so as I can go and sell my picture or obtain proof that I am the legal son of God. Tou will oblige me with information of the facts if you know something about it. Yours respectfully all the care of D. Leffly. I am at present time very poor.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

JOY. Though the soul may have its troubled hours
Along the years.
And thorns entwined amid the flowers
Bring falling tears:
Yet joy outrups the weary days,
Laughe loud with glee,
And brings awest melody and praise
Across Life's sea.
Cuicaco, Jan. 23, 1878.

FIFTY DAYS OF DANGER.

New York Herald, Jan. 21.

The steamship Canada, of the National Line, arrived at her dock, Pier No. 51 North River, yesterday, after a long voyage from London, having left that port Jan. 3. Among her passengers were Capt. Thomas Crapo and his wife, sengers were Capt. Thomas Crapo and his wife, who made the memorable voyage last summer across the broad Atlantic from New Bedford, Mass., in a whaleboat, schooner-rigged, with leg-of-mutton sails. Capt. Crapo appears to be a man of about 35 years of age, is of sturdy build, and wears a brown beard. His face is weather-beaten, but a firm mouth denotes the resolution which enabled him to carry into execution his daring plan. In his speech the quick-witted Yankee is plainly traced, and every quick-witted Yankee is plainly traced, and every word has some shrewd, practical meaning. His wife is, perhaps, his junior by a year or two, a healthy, cheerful helpmeet, and talks of her successful voyage with a pardonable pride. The twain were found in the freight agent's office on the steamship dock, surrounded by a group of admirers, who were listening to each detail of the fifty days' voyage with breathless interest.

The reporter was taken by Capt. Crapo to the smoking-room on the deck of the Canada, and there the yarn was spun of the trip of the New Bedford.

smoking-room on the deck of the Camana, and there the yard was spun of the trip of the New Bedford.

"Why did I run such a risk! Well, I'll tell you. My first idea was a Yankee one—that is, to beat everything that had been done before. Useless, was it! As long as Englishmen and their cousins are on earth you'll hear of their trying their 'spunk' against each other. Had I experience! Listen then, young man. I sailed seven years in the service of Messrs. Rumble & Ramsdall, of Harrington. Me. and aithough I am not a Captain in the American marine—I never got beyond first mate—I should like to see the man that knows more about ships than I do. Besides, I'm a Captain now.—Captain of the New Bedford,—and I'm prouder of that, and what I're done with her, than if I was commander on the quarter-deck of one of Uncle Sam's men-of-war." Here the Captain paused, and took a few pulls of his cigns.

"When I first got the idea of crossing the ocean in the ismallest boat that ever succeeded in the attempt I went right to work to design the craft,—remember, I had made twenty-one trips over the Atlantic and spent a good many years whaling,—and when I commenced to build the New Bedford people wondered what on earth I wanted such a craft for. My seafaring friends never doubted her qualities. People said I was a fool, but I didn't care. No, sir. I knew the risk and the exposure and all that, but I went right on until the boat was launched."

The Captain here became thoughtful, and

od."

The Captain here became thoughtful, and seemed to take a good deal of comfort in watching the clouds of smoke that were wreathing above his head.

"Well, Captain, after the boat was launched!"

"Well, Captain, after the boat was launched?"

"Why," he replied, "one thing kept bothering me, for as the time of my departure grew nigh my wife declared she never would consent to my going without her. Good stock, sir, she's a Scotch woman, a native of Glasgow. Her father is a Swede and her mother was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne. I married her at Marseilles, in November, 1872, on board of the Myronus, Capt. Higgins.

"Well, finally I agreed to take her. When I got ready to sart a meeting, was held in New Bedford, my native town, to wish us God-speed on our journey. The Rev. Mr. Butler presided and friends assembled. Cable, compass, ensign, water kegs, etc., were given me for the voyage. The New Bedford is schooner-rigged, with two masts, carrying leg-of-mutton sails. She draws only one foot of water; her keel if thirteen feet; her total length barely twenty feet; her tonnage I 62-100. She is thirty-four inches deep. We carried the American ensign and our own burgee.

"We sailed from New Bedford at half-mast 12.

"We soiled from New Bedford at half-past 12, May 28, amid the cheers of the crowd on Roach's wharf, and all the vessels at anchor fired saintes in our bonor. We made our real start, how-ever, from Chatham at 2 o'clock on the after-

in our bonor. We made our real start, however, from Chatham at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 2. As my vessel was too small to have a marine document issued to her I got a letter from Mr. J. A. P. Allen, Collector of Customs at New Bedford, in which, after describing my boat, he said: 'I therefore desire to make known to all whom it may concern that Capt. Crapo is well known here, and his purpose is entirely legitimate, and he has the good wishes of this community that his voyage may be successfully accomplished.'

"Once fairly out of sight of land we had enough to do and to think about. Our chief diet was canned meats, fish, and fruit. Our bread was rather "hardish," you may believe. Our provisions were calculated to last out the voyage, even if more than ordinarily delayed; but the passage was so bad—more like a stormy, winter one—that if we had not got from passing vessels fresh meat, bread, vogetables, and water, we should have perished. On several occasions we found ourselves in a shoal of whales, who spouted a good deal, and these frightened my wird. Sometimes for two days at a stretch we experienced such rough weather we had to lay to, attached to what we call a drag or buoy. At such times I could get a little rest, as when the winds were favorable I had to be at the helm the whole time. Once I kept at my post severty hours without rest. My wife scarcely got a good night's rest during the whole voyage.

yoyage.

"On June 19 we spoke the English bark
Amenica in a heavy sea, latitude 43 deg. 42
min., longitude 50 deg. 10 min. On the 21st we
spoke the steamer Batavia, bound from Liverpool to Boston. There was a heavy gale blowspoke the steamer Batavia, bound from Liverpool to Boston. There was a heavy gale blowing, and my log notes that I tended the drag line eighteen hours at a stretch. On the 23d a Swansa brigo ficred to tow us into port, but I did not see it in that light, although the sea was running mountains high. At II on the morning of the 25th my wife and I boarded the Amphitrite, a bark bound from Bremen to New York, and here we were received with great kinduess, and on leaving the Captain gave us provisions and a couple of bottles of wine. The officers of a good many other vessels we met between this date and July Swere also kind. On the latter date we were alongside the English steamer Denmark, from New York to London, and were given provisions and two bottles of brandy. On the 15th, during a gale, the German bark Astronom spoke us, and the Captain asked if we wasted assistance. Shortly after our rudder was twisted off, but I rigged a new one. On the 21st we sighted Scilly; the next day we sighted Wolf Rock light, off Land's End, and at half-past 5 p. m. of that day we passed the light, anchoring at II off Newland, Penzance. At midnight I turned in for sleep, having been on duty for seventy hours, and the next morning (Sunday) the 'missus' and I went ashore. And that, sir, is a true history of the trip of the New Bedford,"

A WOMAN'S ASSAULT ON TROUS-

ERS.

Cincinnati Gasette.

All the advanced thinkers on woman's rights

"tens of thousands of men suffer from wearing it agonics quite as acute as any that women inflict upon themselves by their suicidal dress"—and yet they know it not; that the doctors know that trousers are the cause of their troubles, but they know also that men will suffer for the sake of the fashion; that a man cannot "lift anything from the ground without taking both hands to draw up his pantaloons"; that they "distort the outlines of the figure," because from above the knee to the foot they are of the same size, whereas the leg tapers; that they put on boots with pantaloons over them, "thus conducting the gases from the feet up around the body, and keeping it in a foul "vapor-bath"; that the trousers are "an awkward contrivance, always flopping around the ankle, impeding locomotion, and eatching dirt.".

Any old soldier of the cause of woman's rights "tens of thousands of men suffer from we

Any old soldier of the cause of woman's right Any old soldier of the cause of woman's light can see with one eye that all this tirade against trousers is only a beating of the pans and a rat-tling of shovel and tongs to cover Mrs. Jane's apostasy from the woman suffragists. And the Germanic cause of this demoralization sticks out in this when she remarks: There is no more appropriate covering for a man's foot and leg than a cavalry boot; but it should be worn with knee breeches and the top fastened up to the belt.

foot and leg than a cavilry boot, but it should be wern with knee breeches and the top fastened up to the belt.

Now we soe it—Mrs. Jane has seen the Prussian officers with their long boots and their breeches tight as the skin, and their legs have captivated her womanish senses. And this has made her forget her fatal fault of the trousers in the manner of lifting anything from the ground; for he with breeches buttoned at the knees, and long boots fastened up to the belt, could not even stoop to pick up a wipe.

And Mrs. Jane's notion of aeration which every part of the human system requires is enormous. To her every part and limb is a generator of pestilential vapors, and the only use of clothes is to make drafts to promote ventilation. She pronounced against trousers for women because they do not ventilate enough; and now while she condemns the lower part of the trousers of man for unphysiological looseness, she also pronounces arainst it for conducting, like a chimney, the gases from his feet up around his middle parts, keeping there a foul vapor bath. We might suppose Mrs. Jane's experience in generating noxious gas to be something abnormal and altogether monstrous if it were not for the plain signs that she has been corrupted by German customs, and that her stab at the very vitals of woman's rights is a part of that foreign corruption which led her to apostatize from the great cause of total abstinence, and to write up beer-drinking as a temperance instrumentality.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

New York World, Jon. 21.

"Five cents, please," were the words which greeted everybody as they entered the door of No. 342 Water street yesterday evening. There was to be a meeting, under the leadership of the Rev. Father McNamara, to organize an independent Catholic Church, hostile to Rome and in harmony with Americans institutions. The hall is twenty feet wide and forty feet long, and 300 men, women, and children sat there from 7 o'clock until 11, in spite of the heat which was almost intolerable, owing to the lack of venti-lation. At the upper end of the room was an altar constructed of pine boards, unpainted and uncovered. It was ornamented with artificial flowers blooming out of china vases, and by six or seven candles. At the back was an Irish flag, over which a canvas sign was hung bearing the motto, "God Save Ireland." Proclamations relating to the Catholic Church and prints of saints completed the decorations. Father Mc-Namara is a priest who has been silenced, and who has started a church and a lyceum in Water street. He is a short, stout man, with a great deal of activity and zeal. The exercises began by the singing of songs. Patrick J. Dunne led the singing and occasionally sang solos. uncovered. It was ornamented with artificial

Dunne led the singing and occasionally sang solos.

"I have now a series of questions to ask of the men here in the presence of these noble women," said Father McNamara. "As it would cause too much confusion to have you all answer, I will ask Mr. Dunne to answer them for you. I know what you would say, so I have written out the answers, which he will read. Where were you born!"

A universal shout of "Ireland" was heard. "Then." continued Father McNamara, "you are Irishmen and Irish Catholics. Have you ever felt the influence which the Italians have exercised over us!!"

"Yes, sin," said Mr. Dunne in a loud voice.
"Yes, and they sold us," shouted an excited Irishman.

Irishman.
"So they did," exclaimed Father McNamara.
"You're right, but you musn't interrupt.
Where do ye go for the fountain head of your religion!"

"To Rome," said a man near the door beautiful and the proper approximation.

"To Rome," said a man near the door before Mr. Dunne could read the proper answer.
"Slience!" cried Father McNamara; "put that man out. There have been men sent here by our enemies to make a disturbance. But we won't have it. He's a shaughraum, a mane Irishman. No, don't put him out. Bring him up here to give an account of himself. He's a rufflan and a mercenary hireling who was hought to come here by a class of which y come bought to come here by a glass of whisky. Some of you gentlemen go down there and keep order," he said, in conclusion, to his friends on the platform. "No, not you. You're too vi'lent," as an athetic man got up. After the excitement had subsided Father McNamara read the rest of his questions and Mr. Dunne read the answers, and the Irish Catablic Church was duly established. The event was celebrated by the reverend father singing a Te Deum. Songs and recitations by members of the audience closed the exercises.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

Easten Globe.
The Chief of the State Detective Force devotes an interesting portion of his report to the "Tramp." In order to ascertain something definite of the habits and characteristics of this peripatetic nuisance, he sent two men last ummer on a tramp in the western part of the State, where they fell in with one gang and another and traveled with them from town to town. They were found to be of various ages and nationalities, and in most cases had in past years been employed in some regular occupa-

and nationalities, and in most cases had in past years been employed in some regular occupation. They had been on the tramp for periods ranging from two or three to fourteen years. During the warm weather they generally siept in barns or in the woods, preferring to keep away from lock-ups and station-houses. They obtained food by begging and stealing, the latter method apparently being preferred. They were uniformly averse to earning anything by labor, and though, when begging, they always professed a desire to obtain work. only two were found during a tramp of several weeks who did not scout the idea of working for a living and show a decided preference for their vagabond life. It was clear that lack of employment had little or nothing to do with the wanderings of these vagrants. They did not seek employment and did not want it, but preferred to subsist upon charity and plunder. One said that it was his habit in winter to go to some large city and commit a petty crime that would send him to some public institution to be taken care of till warmer weather.

There was a complete lack of moral scruple among them, which showed what a dangerous element they might become in the community. Not only did they steal without the least computation, but there was no doubt that they were ready for any crime that could gratify the passion of revenge or lust, provided there was a fair chance to escape detection and punishment. In many localities they were a terror to the inhabitants, and obtained what they asked for because unprotected women in the houses which they visited did not dare refuse. Several parties in July set out for Pennsylvania to join in the railroad riots, and others waited about the stations along the Boston & Albany Road in anticipation of a strike. It was piain that their purpose was plunder, and they were ready to take advantage of any opportunity to join in a lawless outbreak. The Chief of the Detective Force is of the opinion that the "tramp system" had its origin in the return of "bummers" and camp-foll

plade guilty, sure, an yer Houer plaise, not be-cause I am suffty, for I'm as innocent as yer Honor's sucking babe, but jist on account of sayin' Misther Furkisson's sowl."

"O that I were the Balkan Mountains!" sighed he. "That is, indeed, a remarkable wish," replied some one; "and why, mray, would you be anything so impracticable!" "Because," returned the dead-head, "If I were the Balkan Mountains, you see, I could have nine passes."

One thousand shingles, says a newspaper paragraph, will gover 100 square feet of surface. One shingle, by the way, will cover six square inches of bad boy, and, if properly applied, will be productive of as much benefit and more noise than the 1,000 shingles on 100 square feet of surface. Figures won't lie.

SUPPRESSION OF THE TRUTH.

A Rejected Silver Letter-A Western View of the Money Question which an Eastern Paper Refused to Print.

Paper Refused to Print.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ONARGA, Ill., Jan. 23.—I prepared the following communication for a leading Eastern newspaper which I take. You will notice it is calmly worded, and rather understates than overstates the case from a Western standpoint. To my surprise the manuscript came back to me with a note saying: "We return it to you, contrary to our usage, not considering it best to print it in our paper."

in our paper."
The editor was either afraid of offending the bond and mortgage sharks or he was afraid to let his readers have a glimpse of the silver question from a Western point of view. It was a cowardly act in either case, and in striking contrast with the course of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which has published scores, and perhaps hundreds, of anti-silver communications.

I send the rejected communication to your

paper, in order to let the people of the West see what it was this brave Eastern editor felt constrained to suppress and dare not let his subscribers peruse. Yours, W. P. P. EVERGREEN HOME, ONARGA, Ill., Jan. 12.-I

Evengreen Home, Onanga, Ill., Jan 12.—I have of late notleed the apparently-growing desire in our Eastern cities, as expressed in leading papers, to learn what the West thinks of the silver question.

And here, before proceeding to the consideration of the main question, I would premise—

First—That it would be a great mistake to suppose that the nearly universal cry for the remonetization of silver which is now heard throughout the entire West is an indication of any sympathy whatever with repudiation. I am undoubtedly quite within the bounds of truth whet. I affirm that no proposition looking to the ultimate repudiation of our national obligations would receive the support or symnathy of any considerable portion of the people of the West. Such a proposition would meet with well-nigh universal scorn. The people of the Great West poured out their blood like water in the hour of their country's peril, and they cheerfully accept all the consequences of the bloody condict, and among these their full share of the enormous national debt.

Second—It would be a great mistake to suppose that this universal demand for the demonetization of silver has its origin in, or has any special connection with, the so-called Greenback party" of the country. That many of that party are advocates of the silver dollar there can be no doubt. But it is also true that the great mass of the determined opponents of that party are the stanch advocates of that party are the stanch advocates of the remonetization of silver. They advocate it not as looking to

that the great mass of the determined opponents of that party are the stanch advocates of the remonetization of silver. They advocate it not as looking to re; udiation, nor as having any tendency in that direction; they advocate it not with a view to depreciating the value of the bonds of the Government, but they demand it as a right of which they have been robbed, as they conceive, by a Ring in Washington, with a branch perhaps in New York.

Having made these preliminary statements, I will now proceed to discuss the silver question as viewed at the West.

1. The people of the West are well and thoroughly grounded in the conviction that no arbitrary King, that no tyrant that has in any age lived to curse the world, ever performed a more arbitrary act, or undertook to rob the people on a more grand and magnificent scale, than did the little Washington-New-York-Boston Ring and its co-workers, when they procured, by ways that are dark, the demonetization of the silver dollar.

This great Western People claim no exclusive privileges, but they are under a profound conviction that they have a clear and well-defined

silver dollar.

This great Western People claim no exclusive privileges, but they are under a profound conviction that they have a clear and well-defined right to know something about every act of legislation at Washington, and to their full share in controlling such legislation.

As matters now stand, they have no doubt but that a great wrong has been done them in the legislation that has taken from them the silver dollar. They may not all fully comprehend in theory and detail just how this legislation has affected their individual interests or the interests of the country, but they all know that there is universal financial embarrassment and suffering, and they fully believe that the well-nigh overwhelming calamities everywhere seen and felt have some connection with the clandestine legislation at Washington that struck the old silver dollar from the legal-tender currency of the country. They totally ignore all that legislation as something that they knew mothing of, and had no share or part in enacting. They denounce it all as a work of the most glaring fraud and treachery, and, with all the carnestness and determination that have usually characterized American citizens when they have discovered that they have been outrageously betrayed and deceived they demand that its hall be, without quali-

ceived, they demand that it shall be, without qualification or evasion, repealed.

It is fitting that the world should know that this great people do not propose knowingly and tamely to live under laws that were enacted without their knowledge or consent, and that, in their wide sweep and ultimate reach, must skrip them at one fell swoop of one-third of their entire estates, and that if unrepealed must serve to perpetuate the untold calamities under which we are now suffering throughout the period of one whole generation at least.

untold caisanites under which we are now supertion at least.

2. But the position so unanimously assumed by
the West in regard to the remonetization of silver cannot be fully comprehended until we look
at the subject from another point of view.

There can be no doubt but that nims-tenths of
the thinking men of this entire region are clearly
of the opinion-that had there been no legislation
depriving us of the silver dollar, and had the work
of colning silver gone on as President Grant supposed it was going on for many months after the
demonetizing laws were enacted, and even had
the work of coining silver dollars been greatly increased as is now proposed by the Bland bitl, still
the national honor would have remained untarnished, the national credit would have remained
undoubted, the national resources would have
been greatly enhanced, and no one would have
entertained a suspicion of the existence of any
purpose anywhere to repudiate the national bonds,
or the corporate or the individual obligations of
the country.

Now, if sill this could have been done without
suspicion of dishonor, or without exposing the
Government to just censure from any quarter, as
it undoubtedly could, the West issuists that the
Government to just censure from any quarter, as
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Government to just censure from any quarter, as
it undoubtedly could, the West issuists that the
forthwith regaded, and that the Government
shall go about its legitimate and appropriate work
of couning silver and gold of such denominations
and in such proportions of each as she may deem
best adapted to our diremunstances and to our nat-

of colong silver and gold of such denominations and in such proportions of each as she may deem best adapted to our circumstances and to our natural metallic and other resources; and thus prepare the way for taking up our irredeemable paper and for paying off our national bonds in strict accordance with the tetter and spirit thereof, in either silver or gold, as may suit our convenience, and in the exercise of our clearly and well defined optional rights.

We wear by the latter and spirit of the contract.

element they might become in the community. Not only did they steal without the least compunction, but there was no doubt that they serve ready for any crime that could gratify the passion of revenge or lust, provided there was a fair chance to escape detection and punishment. In many localities they were a terror to the inhabitants, and obtained what they saked for because unprotected women in the houses which they visited did not dare refuse. Several parties in July set out for Pennsylvania to join in the railroad riots, and others wated about the stations along the Boston & Albany Road in anticipation of a strike. It was plain that their purpose was plunder, and they were ready to take advantage of any opportunity to join in a lawless outbreak. The Chief of the Detective Force is of the opinion that the "tramp system" had its origin in the return of "bummers" and camp-followers from the armies after the War. These men had become accultomed to a life of wagrasur, aguidal on disposition to setting were soon recruited by the idle and tirrifless agrabonds, who now, for the most part nil the ranks of the tramps.

"Alcohol will clean silver." Yes, alcohol, well stuck to, will clean out ail the silver you have got.

"Just keeping it lighted for another boy," is the latest juvenile invention when a mother suddenly comes apon her little boy with a cigar in his mouth.

The late Theodore Barriere is credited with making the following reflection on Litolff, the musical conductor: "Lean!" cried the dramatist, "lean her't the word. When I see him rise with his batton, I never can be sure which of them is going to beat time with the other."

An Irishman, being recently on trial for some offense, pleaded "not quility": and, the jury being in the box, the District-Attorney proceeded to call-Mr. Furkisson as witness. With the utmost innocence Patrick turned his face to the Court and said: "Do I understand, yer Honor, I is seems so." "Well, thin, yer Honor, I

that all this afterthought legislation, the end and toadener of which has been to practically change the terms and conditions of the Government bonds, to the great wrong and injury of the bond-maker and the people, and to the great and unbeard-of benefit of the bondholder, shall be at once repealed, and that the country shall be restored to its original position.

original position.

4. But a full comprehension of the position assumed by the West in regard to the silver question requires that we extend our view a little further.

A distinction has been taken between what is technically legal and right, and what it is expedient for us to do in the matter of paying off our

pedient for as to do in the matter of paying off our national obligations.

President Hayes practically assumes the exist-cace of such a distinction in his message to Congress, and he seems to assume that, though it might be technically and legally right to remonetize silver, yet it would not be expedient, on the ground that such a measure would damage our national credit. Secretary Sherman probably takes the same view. He has even given us the figures that are intended to show that it would be highly inexpedient and highly expensive, and much against one own pecuniary interests, for us to assert our right to pay our national obligations strictly in accordance with the terms thereof.

Stanley Matthows in his able speech in the Senate

inexpedient and highly expensive, and much against one own pecuniary interests, for us to assert our right to pay our national obligations strictly in accordance with the terms thereof.

Stanley Matthews in his able speech in the Senate recognizes this distinction, and insists that as to the law and right of the case there can be no doubt, and passes over the question of expediency without debate, probably owing to feelings of delicacy growing out of his relations to the President and his Cabinet.

After what Mr. Matthews has so well and so clearly said in regard to the law and right of the case it may be safely doubted whether he attaches much, if any, weight to the expediency view.

We have then the practical admission by the President and Secretary Sherman that, technically, it would be right and legal to remonetize silver and to pay our bonda in silver, while we have it demonstrated with great force and clearness by Mr. Matthews that it would not only be technically right and legal, but that it would not only be technically right and legal, but that it would be remorally right and honorable for the national bonds in silver or gold. according to the letter and spirit of the contract.

Now, it is on this foundation that the West plants itself, and here it is likely to stand against all oppositions and against all buildoxing until the silver dollar is restored to the country, and until the silver dollar is restored to the country, and until the silver dollar is restored to the country, and until the silver dollar is restored to the country, and until the silver dollar is restored to the country, and until the silver dollar is restored to the country, and until the silver dollar is restored to the country and they have some rower for Secretary Sherman; but they do not yet believe that the national nonor has sunk so low, or that the national resources are so limited or so unavailable that in case we avail ourselves of our optional rights and pay our bonds and accrued micreas in interest which the West denies wit

the purpose of building up a methious national reputation for doing more than we have agreed to do, or paying more than we have promised to pay, solely with the view of reducing the interest on the Government bonds?

The people of the West deny that he has any such right or powers instusted to him. Nay, more than this, they insist that he cannot exercise such a right or use such powers without usurying legislative functions, and without tresepassing upon the dearest and most sacred rights of the people. And, much more than this, they most emphatically deny the right or the authority of any Government functionary whatever to seek to build up the national credit, or to lessen the national indebtedness, by means or devices that cannot result otherwise than to depreciate the entire property of the country at least one-third of its nominal value, to carry funancial ruin to thousands of our best and most enterprising citizens, and to practically increase the individual and the corporate indebtedness of the people to the amount of some thousands of millions of dollars.

5. In the light of the foregoing discussion, it may be readily concluded that the West has no scrupics and gives itself no solicitude about the "92-cent dollar," of which we have heard so much entirely irrelevant talk, and discussion, and derision.

The bonds of the Government are payable in a given and specified quantity in usight of either silver or gold, nor was it possible there should be, but there is a distinct and specified guarantee of the outsuity of each metal in coin that shall be required to pay off a given bond.

The London price of gold and silver bullion or either of them constitutes no element whatever in the contract, and in the very nature of the case it could not, and were silver and gold or either of them to become as abundant and common as lead and copper within the next five years, still such an uniooked-for event could in nowise change the fixed and definite terms of the Government bonds. They would still be payable in the same s

"GIRLS WANTED."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—I notice an article in yesterday's TRIBUNE under the caption of "Girls Wanted," which would naturally injure me to some extent on account of my being a dramatic agent. I must say, however, that that portion of the article referring to Texas variety theatres is only too true, yet you do our variety theatres here great injustice by calling such places variety theatres. Would it. yet you do our variety theatres here great injustice by calling such places variety theatres. Would it not be more appropriate to call them "dives"? I think it would. For the last six months I have positively refused to send either actors, actresses, or ballet girls to Dallas or Fort Worth, Tex., Oshkosh, Wis., Jopinn, Mo., Moline, Ill., Bismarck, D. T., or Cheyenne, Wy. T., and I would advise parties, young girls especially, to give them a wide berth. Respectfully, 183 Clark street.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS I patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-ay.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st., near Western-ay.
ROBERT THEUMSTON, West Side News Depot, 1
Bine Island-ay., corner of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 DiGEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 vision-st.
H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fanny Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. LOST AND POUND.

LOST AND POUND.

TOUND—A WATCH. THE OWNER MAY HAVE
It by croving property and paying expenses. Cal
at 11 O'Neil-st.

POUND—A SMALL PACKAGE OF RAILROAD
bond interest coupons. Address T12, Tribune.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING 7 NORTHWEST.

ern Railroad coupons for \$33 each. The finder
will be sulfably rewarded by returning the sulfably the
derchante Savings & Loss Bank E. H. HADDOCK.

Merchante Savings & Loan Bank. E. H. HADDOCK.

OST-LAST NIGHT AFFOUT & O'CLOCK. A LARGE to buffale skin. blue lining, on Mooroe-st., between Franklin and State. Return to 1143 Indians-av., and receive reward.

OST-WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK of overcoat by mistake at Apollo Commandery Tuesday evening return to 48 Wabash av. and, get his? C. W. & WYEN.

Lake and Cakley-siz., a mink bos. Owner can be found at 966 Lake-st.

OST-OR STOLEN-A TOP CONCORD BUGGY, also silver-plated single harness, from in front of 84 Washington-st. Thursday last. A reward will be paid for return to J. J. TOMS, 715 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH ATTORNET-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-BOEN-ST., CHICAGO. OTRAW-ONE CAB OF GOOD BRIGHT STRAW
O (baled) arrives on P. C. & St. L. R. R. tram track
to-day; must be sold at once. Leave orders for all or
part at 33d State-st., basement.

WANTED-PARM FULLY STOCKED, TO WORK
for share or salary; good reference. Address B
82. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. TOR EXCHANGE-FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY.
clear, at cash valuation, \$50,000 mortgage, 5 per
cent interest, due about 3 years, well secured. Address
T 5, Tribune office.

POR EXCHANGE-FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT
building and lot, central location, rented to responsible tenant; will exchange for lands in lews or Kansee. Parties unable or unwilling to assume \$18,500
need not apply. Address T 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE CHANCE—I HAVE
a fine peach orchard and a good farm to grow other
fruits, regetables, and am located directly on the fresh
cyster beak of Chesapeake Bay. I desire a partner with
\$10,000 or \$15,000 capital to engage in s general fruit
and syster-packing business. References given and
required. Address EL WOOD C. STEELE, Annapolis,

PARTNERS WANTED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—32 000-31 000 DOWS, NIOR FROOM obtage, and lot derige, south front, on Warrens of the control of t

FOR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSES-Five 2-story and basement marble-fronts, all mod-ern improvements, on Groveland Park, opposite Chi-Improvements, southeast corner North Dealbook.
Indians-sis.
No. 24 Ellis Park. a very fine stone-front, 2-story and basement; one of the best barwains in the city.
A fine house on Wabash-av. near Thirty-first-st., east front.
All of the above, and many others in all parts of the city, at less than one-baff of old prices. Cash and time.
GEO, R. CLARKE & CO., 22 Washington-st.
GEO, R. CLARKE & CO., 22 Washington-st.

GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—\$6, 700—638 WEST AFAMS-ST.—THIS
Is a three-story and besement octagon front, brick
dwelling. 16 rooms, brick barns lot is 25x180; southfront, between Pasilins and Wood-sts, only 2 blocks
from Uzion Park and is certainly first-class neighborlood (there is no better in the city), house has all
nodern improvements \$2,000 down; balance in Octacome one; Please to not go in sellint in week to
some one; Please to not go in sellint in week to
some one; Please to not go in the sellint in week to
the Common selling of the sellint in the se

Sor. \$2,500—Brick, 2-story and basement, octagon front; ill modern improvements; south exposure.

\$5,000—Washington-st., near Union Park, 2-story and assement brick; furnace, gas-fatures, barn, deep rear extension.

J. C. MAGILL, 94 Washington-st. OR SALE-THE BEST BLOCK OF BUILDINGS at the price on Clarkest. I mean business. E. H. CUMMINUS, Room 10, 130 Clarkest. DOR SALE—81.800 WILL PURCHASE LOT 23X 1 123, south front, on Twelfth-8t, a little east of 125, south front, on Twelfth-8t, a little east of 25 105 Washington-8t. COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-\$2.500-80 ACRE FARM 7 MILES
west of Court-House; 15 acres under plow; 15 in
meadow; 1 will sell 16 acres orali; call at once; the land
is the very best; high and dry; 1 hours drive from
Court-House; will make splendid garden. T. B. BOYD,
Room 7, 178 Madison-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

W ANTED—SMALL FARM OF FROM 20 TO 80 acres within 50 miles of Chicago, wish fair improvements, 2 to 4 miles from pleasant village, worth from 62,300 to 54,000 will trade for it good unincumbered Chicago property, or improved productive property of the proved productive property of the proved productive property.

TO RENT-A NEW RRICK HOUSE, 14 BOOMS, 8 Part of octagon brick for \$20; six-room flat, modern improvements, \$18; all near Lincoln Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 195 Bandolph-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED-A NEW TWO-STOR and basement stone-front dwelling, with all mo ern improvements and newly furnished; destrably at conveniently located on West Side. Address R 8 Tribune office. Trong omes.

To RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR

and bed-room on first floor in marble swell front
bouse 61 South Elizabeth st.

North Side.
TO MENT-THE SECOND FLAT OF 178 EAST Ohio-st., Trooms, \$20 a month. A. T. GALT, 102 Washington-st., Room 2. TO RENT-BOOMS.

TO RENT - NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished. very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-at. I furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Bureu-st.
TO RENT-85 CLARK-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, cheap; restaurant adjacent. Strangers can reduce expenses by stopping here. North Side.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2 TO \$3.50 PER
T week with dre. convenient to business centre. 187
Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Steres.
TO RENT-THE STORE 125 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st. TO RENT-FIRST, SECOND. AND THIRD FLOOR: and basement of 12s and 130 South Frankins-st., 54 50 ft., 24 frorth of Madison-st. Possession Feb. 1 Now occupied by Grannis & Farwell. POTWIN 6 CORDY. 145 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous No. 228 and 270 West Lake-st.; accommodation for stxty horses; good locality and brick building; rent over Madhon st. West Madison-st.

TO RENT-ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF 126 AND
138 Madison-st. and 144 Clark-st., over store now
occupied by Golden Eagle Clothing Store, corner Clark
and Madison-sts.: frontage, 50 feet on Madison and 25
on Clark; steam heat; time light: low rest. Apply to
William L. Pierce & Ou., 163 Labsaic-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL FURNISHED house: South Side or Oakland preferred. Address with terms I 15, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonda, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6 Established 1854.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PLANOS WITH out removal; also, money loaned on collaterais, 151 Randolph-st., Room 5. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Omey to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables Office dicensed). 98 East Madison-st. Established 1943.

I ADIES OR GENTLEMEN WISHING TO MAKE
I confidential loans on furniture without removal or
any good personal property, address 77, Tribuns office.

M ONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF \$500 TO
M \$1,500 on good Chicago real estate. H.J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Bandoiph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON DIAmonds, watches, cases merchandiae, etc., at the
private banking house of H. T. HAAS, 168 Adams-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FUNNIture, planos, etc., without removal or on good
collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randoiph-st.

MICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting room of Tribune Company. Wanted-se. 700 AT 9 PER CENT FOR ONE year on \$16,000 (security) personal property. Address 114, Tribune office. \$60.000 to LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO. 68 Dearborn st. near Washington.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE, transien rates \$1 per day; 21 restauragt mealtickets 285 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED front parlor to rept, with board; also side room at moderate rates.

Poor front parior to rent, with board; also side room at moderate rates.

North 25442

127 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED BOOM (ON 27 second floor) to rent, with board, for single gentleman; day boarders wanted.

Boetle.

Boetle.

Drowns, with board, \$5, \$5, 50 per week, without board, \$2 and \$2, 50, day board, \$3, 50; lodging, 50 cts.

NEVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1,50 per day; \$4,50 to \$5 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 175 STATE-ST.—OPPOSITE
WINDSOR HOUSE, 175 STATE-ST.—OPPOSITE
Windsor House—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board; day-board \$4 per week.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY FOR A girl's years old; suburbs preferred. Address T 6, Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OR SALE—10 HORSES FIT FOR ALL USES; ON E
4-seat close coupe rocks way nearly sew; 2 extendensity of the seat of the seat of the seat close coupe rocks way is determined by Pennoyer & Co.; phaetons, top and oyea
buggies, delivery wagons, express wagons. Horses
and wagons to let by the day or week. One very fine
2-seat siejsh; 4 single-seat cutters. Money advanced.
Will sell on most nly payments or exchange. H. C.
WALKER, 240 and 251 State-21.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE PAIR HEAVY FARM
rmarcs one pair light, two farm wagons, one express, and two top huggies at 70 South Canal-28. TOR SALE-NEW AND SECOND-HAND TOP BUG-gles and all kind of buggies; the chespest Go de-livery wagons in town; painting, repairing, etc. C. J. HALL, corner Archer-av. and Sushnell-et. HALL, corner Archer-av. and Bushnelt-st.

TOR SALE—CHEAP, A PINE PAIR OF MATCHED carriage horses, sound as a silver dollar, Inquire at 514 North LaSalic-st.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW OR second-hand furniture wagons, with or without horses. Apply as COLBY & WIRTS, 217 and 219 State.

A RELIABLE PARTY WITH \$500 CASH CAN SE.

cure an interest in profitable hasiness worth
\$1,000. L. P. SWIFT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. \$1,000. L. P. SWIFT, 70 Dearborn-st., Room 1s.

OR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A PIRSTclass stock of millinery and fancy goods; old established and paying hunteness, in Central Illinois. Good
ceason given for selling. References: Messrs. Gage
Bros. & Co., and Kefth Bros., Citicago. Address for
particulars, L. MARX. Pekin, Ill. FOR SALE-SALOON, COMPLETE, RESTAURANT Combined. Prefer partner. Chesp rent. Nice basement. \$100 required. 186 and 186% South Clark.
FOR SALE-THE NICEST LITTLE GROCKRY store on the North Side. At location. Cheap for cash. Address T & Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION, A Class will begin with its new model on Friday at 1 p. m. instruction in the other branches of painting will be continued on the regular days. J. H. DRUKI.

MRS. J. A. KENNICOTT PROPOSES TO TAKE A small class to furope, for parposes of study and travel. Unusual opportunities will be given for the study of str. music, and the medera issurages. Applications will be received for the remaining vacanties as an early date. Address MRS. J. A. ELNNICOTT. Principal Kenwood Seminary, Hyde Park. SEWING MACHINES.

OT OF MCE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Boom 2,

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED — A BOY THAT WRITES A PLAIN band to work in an office; must be willing to work cheap. Address in own handwriting T 13, Tribune.

WANTED-EIGHT GOOD CAPPENTERS TO GO
in the country to build (ce-boases; single men
preferred. Apply to GilfFFIN & CONNELLY, No. 181
Colognest, from 8 to 12. WANTED-A MAN COOK AT 276 STATE-ST.

WANTED—AN KIPERIENCED BOOT AND shoc salesman who has a trade in Central and Southern lows, or on the C., B. & Q. st. E. in lilhouts, or a good suburban trade near the city. Give address and reference, and state what amounts can sell and where sold, also state salesy or commission wanted. Address Ro, Tribune office. WANTED-MEN TO SELL GLASS CUTTERS and sharpeners, solder, chromos, frames, stationery, and 100 fast-selling patent articles; test terms given. American Novelty Company, 158 State-st. V tective service, and to report crime. Pay liberal Address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET BERVICE COMPANY, Cincinnati. O. WANTED - AN INTELLIGENT BOY; Mus:
write a good hand, and be quick and accurate in
figures. Address T 11, Tribune office. W ANTED-25 AGENTS TO SELL NEW All ticles to families; big pay. Call between 9 and 10 clock this morning, Room 23 Exchange Building Clark and Washington-sta. WANTED - SALESMEN EVERY WHERE TO make \$50 weekly with some cash capital, L. P. SWIFT, 79 Dearborn at. Room 14. W ANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE: DEscribes agents goods: circulation 10,000; fifth year;
months, 100; I year, 25c. J.P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn.
W ANTED—LIVE GENTLEMEN OR LADY CANvassers for the city, also agents and canvassers in
every city and town in the Northwest, to introduce entirely new articles. Address EUSINESS, 211 Wabsab-av. WANTED-YOUNG MEN WITH FROM \$5 TO \$2 for a business paying 130 per cent; no competition. Apply at Room 5, 184 Madison-st. WANTED—A FEW MEN AS AGENTS ON "NEW Ireland," by A. M. Sullivan, and other popular works. Salary and commission. 201 South Clark st., WANTED-A VIOLIN PLAYER, ONE WHO UN

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A SWEDE FOR GENERAL HOUSE cook and laundress. Call, with reference, at \$10.00 Monroe-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred. Call as WANTED-GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRI to do general housework at 638 West Washing WANTED-A GIRL TO GO TO IRVING PARK, a miles from city; small family. Call at RACE BROS. & CO.'S, 844 Milwaukee-av. WANTED-AT 765 WEST JACKSON-ST., A COM petent girl to do general housework in a private WANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework: Apply, with reference, at 1854 Prais WANTED-COMPETENT AND RELIABLE PROTestant cookend laundress. Must come well rec-V estant cookand laundress. Must come well recommended. Call at 305 Superior-at.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO ASSIST in general housework. Call at 221 liliands at. WANTED-A GOOD WILLING GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework. Come prepared to stay. 497

WANTED-A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORD
and assist in care of children; German or Swed
preferred. 112 Vernon-av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEIGN GIRL 12 of 15 years of age to take care of a baby. Apply at 1220 Wabash-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls. Apply at 31 East Washington-st., English

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MARRIMD MAN
good peuman, experienced in office work, and wel
acquainted in city. References good. R 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN OF
S. as salesman. Ten years with lessing New
York references. Ashress That Bells (18 North San
gamon 44.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, candy-maker; can make all kinds of fine goods; small wages. R S3, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND reliable business man. Would go into any desirable part of the country in any respectable capacity. Would prefer a situation as agent for some mining, manufacturing, or railroad company. Has been many years in the wholesale grocery, wine, and liquor business both East and West. Satisfactory references. Address with particulars is '4. 3 Tribunga office, (direage). CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO Orive delivery wagon; or will do most any kind of work; has held different positions in a hotel; is a fair penman; can do the work of a porter or clerk; first-cleas refered as. Address T3, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A HANDY COLORED man around the house; can come well recommended. Apply at 759 Wabssh-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do sewing; best of references. Address 191 West Forquer-si.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, WELLY recommended Swedish girl as cook or for general housework in private American family. 278 Division.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE Stamily to wash cook, and iron. Beferences if required. Call at 184 Vincennessay.

SITUATION WANTED-SWEDISH GIRL UNDERSTANDING all plain cooking, washing and froning, also second work. Reference last place, 87 Vernon-av. second work. Reference last place, 87 Vernon-av.

Situation Wanted-By A COMPETENT CANASidian girl to cook, wash and from, Good reference,
see State-set third door.

Situation Wanted-By A Respectable
girl to do seneral housework for a small family
call at 310 Cottage Grove-av. North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral flousework in a private family of boarding
house. Call at 48 Augusta-at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second work in a private family,
Reference, it required. Call at 700 Indiana-av., if
the rear, the rear,

SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND

SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND

From or do general housework, First-class references given. Call at 144 Trentieth-ats.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, COMPETENT

S scandinavian girl to do general housework or second work. Call at 8 Rucker-st., from 1 p. m. to 5 p.m. ond work. Call at 9 Rucker-st., from 1 p. m. to 5 p.m.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR A VERY NICE WELL
educated German girl as seamstress or narse girl.
Picase call at 158 illinois-st., dye house.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A
amail family to do general housework: has the best
of reference. Please call at 108 Bromer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do general housework or second work or laundry
work; is first-class. Apply at 119 North Erle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK,
wash, and iron in a private family; no one need
apply who objects to Irish. Piesse call at 241 Chicagoav. up-stairs. ST. up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE PAMILY

D to cook, wash, and iron, or general housework,
best reference from last place. To, Tribune office,

SITUATION WANTED—BYACOMPETENT SWED—

SITUATION WANTED—BYACOMPETENT SWED—

Call at 67 State-st., for two days. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO wash, iron or do general housework. Address 53 Bismarck-court. Blamarck-court.

Stod of general house work or take care of children.
Apply at 852 State-at.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK
and se ving, or general house work. Call for three
days at 200 Thirty-first-se. O and sewing, or general bousework. Call for three days at 200 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Call for two days at 200 Thirty-first-st., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN WOMAN. Owith a little girl 9 years old, to do general bousework in a private family. No objection to the country. Apply at 137 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO COOKING IN A small botel or restaurant by an English woman. Apply at 137 West Monroe-st.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK OF General bousework by a Norwegian girl in an American family. Apply at 182 West Erie-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO do general bousework by a private family. Please call for two days at 200 Thirty-first-st., up-stairs.

call for two days at 200 Thirty-ness et., up-stairs.

S ITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO STRANGERS IN

S the city, one for general bousework one for second
york. Call for one day at e8 South Green.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A

private family; can give good references. Call or
address, Wednesday, 285 North Pranklin s. Sirit 19 do light housework. Please call at lines Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECJoud work, or take care of children, or assist in housework. 190 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl to do hones work or second work in givate family; is a good cook; has good references. Call at 68 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and from its first-class private family; good references given. Call at 489 North Lasalis-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEX.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEX.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL: thoroughly understands cooking, washing, troning, and nonse work; reference given. Call at 181 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL 19 SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN S private family or private boarding-bouse; refer-suces if required. Flease call at 683 Wabah-av.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDdie aged English woman as nurse; can take the full
charge of a young baby night and day and bring it up
upon the bottle; have had great experience, and given
the utmost satisfaction to laddes she has lived with
best of references. Address T 4, Tribune office. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. OR SALE—AT SO CENTS ON THE DOLLAR plets furnished house and reat free to May 1; iid location; owner leaves city; chance for to so Laballe-st., Room S. G. W. COOPER.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, ass WEST Madison-st.—It sells all kinds of household goods on mosthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

STORAGE. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR DE LA BARRIER SAUTH SAUTH SET MANY CONTROL OF THE PROOF WAREHOUSE, 100 WEST MANY AUTHORS, 100 WEST MANY AUTHO

TING PILLS! elegantly coated with rwest cm.

fify, cleanes, and strengthen. Indecure of all disorders of the Endekidner, Bindder, Nerro allinstitutions, Coativeness, Indiankidner, Bindder, Nerro allinstitutions, Coativeness, Indiankidner, Coativeness, Indiankidner, Coativeness, Indiankidner, Piles, and all derengements of

Warranted to effect a positive
ble, containing an erecury, minadruga.

Blowing symptoms resulting freestilve organs:

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to the Stomach, Indiana,

to the Stomach, Indiana,

the

dway's Pills will free the system named disorders. Price, 25 cmm dufata. SE AND TRUE. Information to Co. Fo. E

RADWAY'S

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coorder, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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elivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

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Orders for the delivery of THE TERBUNE at Evan
nglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-

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PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG. Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle. of Robson and Crane Combination. "Our

Haverly's Theatre. onroe street, corner of Denk S. Chanfrau. "Kit."

Colseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph ariety performance.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

ay, breadstuffs being dull. M yesterday, breadstuffs being dull. Mess pork closed 12½@15c per bri higher, at \$10.82½@10.85 for February and \$11.00@11.02½ for March. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at \$10.37½ for February and \$10.47½ for March. were easier, at 3%c per lb for lers and \$5.50 per cwt for do short was dull. Wheat closed %c higher, at \$1.03% for January and \$1.04% for February. Corn closed %c higher, at 41%c spot and 40%c for February. Oats closed steady, at 24c spot and 24c for sel February. Rye was 1c lower, at 50c. Barl dy, at 50%c for February and 51%c fo ter demand. at unchanged prices. Sales were at \$2.00@5.00. Sheep were dull, at \$2.75@4.50. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 147 cars wheat, 114 cars corn, 36 cars oats, 10 cars rye, 48 cars barley. Total, 335 cars, or 130, 000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would bu \$101.25 in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 5-16 and sterling exchange at \$4.85.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 984.

A new cause for excitement in the Black Hills country seems to be assuming proportions of some consequence. Petroleum inons pronounced to be of the most ising character have created a rush for the new oil-region, while the discovery of salt springs is another of the recent developments of subterranean richness

The services in memory of the late Samue Bowles, which took place at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, were of a charact ting the exalted rank occupied by the deseased as a man and a journalist. The paron in person and by letter of a large most distinguished men of

charged with the wholesale plunder of street letter-boxes are given in our local columns this morning. The singularity of the crime, the skill necessary for its successful perpetration during the protracted period covered ness displayed by the detectives in working out the pursuit, together form a most interesting chapter.

Senator BLAINE yesterday emerged from his retirement on the silver question, and pres nted his views in the form of a bill which contemplates that silver coin of stand-ard value shall be a legal-tender equally with the creditor may demand payment in equal quantities of both metals. His bill also provides for the deposit of silver bullion at the mints and the issue of silver bullion certificates the same as gold certificates are now

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has volunteeron the proper management of the Civil Service. From the abstract of the open letter given in the dispatches it would appear that Mr. Plums is anxious to be relieved of the duty of making known to the Executive the wishes of his constituents in the matter of appointments to Federal offices, but that, until thus relieved by an act of Congress, he must still continue to perform that unpleas

weddings yesterday in various parts of the world, but none were so important as that which occurred in Madrid between King ALPONSO and the Infanta MERCEDES. This and securely fixes the royal succession in the Bourbon family. As a merely social event it was also of world-wide interest. The presents to the youthful bride included a casket of lapis lazuli, ten inches high and twenty long, the interior being set with diamond studs, and containing a splendid necklace of eight rows of Indian pearls.

the venire of jurors out of which twelve men are to be selected for the trial of the Return ing-Board members under indictment at New Orleans denotes on its face a degree of preju-dice and unfairness on the part of the State horities which justifies the application of defendants for the transfer of the case to the United States Circuit Court. It is no ble that a fair trial should be had unde possible that a fair trial should be had under such circumstances in the State Court, and simple justice requires that the defendants be tried by a jury that is not packed to con-vict. The thing looks altogether too much like a vindictive persecution to gratify par-tisan hate and malice.

It was expected that Senator Lines, of lississippi, would deliver his speech on the question yesterday, and thus put an apeculation as to what his position will be; but for some reason the dis

nounced in favor of the remonetiza-tion of the silver dollar through the resolutions passed by both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature. The curious parliaone side and voting on the other is not unhardly escape the conviction that, while his views are personal property, his vote belongs to the people of Mississippi.

The pressure of the war party in England pon the Government has been powerfully agmented by the rapid advance of Russians upon Constantinople, and by the evident purpose of the Ozar to proceed with extra deliberation in the armistice negotiations. A deputation of Conservatives waited upon Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE Tuesday to urge the necessity of taking up an attitude of earnest and were informed by Chancellor that the Government, while admitting the gravity of the situation, would continue to adhere to the policy of conditional neutrality. It is openly charged by the Turkophiles in London that the delay in the armistice negotiations is intentional on the part of Russia, the purpose being to gain time for the troops to occupy Constantinople; hence their eagerness the inception of decisive measures. tainly the Czar seems to be in no hurry about arranging a truce. Popular sentiment in Russia is strongly opposed to any cessa-tion of hostilities at this time, and it will not be at all surprising if fresh obstacles in the way of an agreement arise from day to day. It is reported in the cable dispatches that the armistice negotiations have been altogether broken off, and that the Grand Duke Nicholas will proceed at once to Adrianople to direct the movements of his forces from that point.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

We print a letter in which various evils are suggested as likely to follow the adopion of the small bond system propos both the President and the Secretary of the Freasury, and repeatedly advocated in this paper. Our correspondent exaggerates. It is not expected, even if it were possible, that the people would pay to the Government in a day, or a month, or even in one or two years, \$600,000,000 for an equal amount of per cent bonds. The money which will be thus eventually invested is now held idle or in banks where the responsibility is questioned. Only that portion which may be considered idle because unproductive will seek these bonds. Withdrawals from savings banks and other banks will be gradua and comparatively slow. In fact, it must be slow, because such banks would be closed by ary large and simultaneous demand upo them by depositors. Under the propose bill the depositor is to receive certificate entitling him to a bond within year. It must be remembered that the existing law does not provide for bonds of less denomination than \$50, and, if we under stand the intention, it is to receive deposits and issue certificates in sums less than \$50 which may be subsequently increased, and when amounting to \$50 a bond will issue therefor. A change in the law allowing bonds to be issued for sums as low as \$10 would obviate this difficulty and enable de

positors to obtain a bond direct. These bonds will bear 4 per cent interest, and for all purposes whatever they will be available as currency, and because bearing interest will always be worth as much as the currency of the country in which they will be redeems ble. The money received by the Treasury Department in exchange for the 4 per cent bonds will be employed in taking up other ds. The a "locked up" in Government securities will remain the same whether the bonds be 4 per cents or 6 per cents. The suggestion that the purchase or redemption of these bonds will call them home from foreign countries, and necessitate an exportation of specie, draining the country of gold and silver, must be qualified by the remark that the money in vested in the 4 per cents will be surplus idle, or unproductive money; that when there is a demand for such money and profitable investments offered, or business re vived to an extent to give employment to money, the sales of 4 per cents will stop. banks so long as such institutions offer responsibility for the safety of the deposits and interest at 4 per cent. As those institutions shall from time to time fail in these respects, the money will seek investment in

It must be also remembered that any such

rush of subscription for 4 per cent bonds as would produce a stringency in the money market would raise the rate of interest and stop the sale of the bonds. No man will put his money into 4 per cent bonds when the money will bring more in other investments. The purchase of 6 per cents ca only keep pace with the sale of 4 per cents and anything that would stop the latter would also stop the former. It is a mistake to assume that the 6 per cent bonds are mainly held in Europe. We think it more likely that at least one-half, if not three-fifths, of the 5-20 bonds outstanding are held in Eastern States and by various corpora-tions. The National Banks alone hold over \$80,000,000 of that class of bonds. They are largely held by all other banking institutions, as well as by corporations and indi-viduals. The export of money to pay these bonds will therefore be much less than our correspondent expects, even if all the 6 per cents were called in. The 4 per cent bonds have a special value, however, in Europe. They are long bonds, having thirty years to run, and for that reason have as an invest-ment greater value than short bonds, or bonds already subject to call, and the suggestion that such bonds will not be sought by the European market is not consistent with the probabilities. We have already stated that so much of these 4 per cent bonds as would be of denominations less than \$50 would in case of any stringency become available as currency, and such bonds would circulate restily. They might also be used as bank reserves, thus liberating an equal amount of currency withheld from circulation. In the hands of the community they will prove a convenient form of collaterals for loans at banks, because al-ways at par with the currency. To the extent of their issue in place of 6 per cents held abroad there will be an annual saving of 2 per cent, or one-third, of the interes

of 2 per cent, or one-third, of the interest now sent abroad, and this saving on several hundred millions of bonds will in the course of the life of the bonds aggregate a very large sum, and reduce the burden of the debt proportionately. Some five or six hundred millions of 5, 4½, and 4 per cent bonds have already been ex-changed at a profit for 6 per cent bonds, and there is no reason to doubt that that process there is no reason to doubt that that process in one bill, and about \$60,000,000 in ancian be continued. The foreign holders of 6 per cent bonds subject to call will doubtless the great value of this land-grant in order

not payable for a generation.

The fear expressed that the offer of this 4 per cent bond will lead to a withdrawal of all the paper and silver currency and locking it up, or forcing all the silver out of the ountry, is not well founded. No more money will be invested in them than is idle and unproductive. When more profitable inrestments are offered, the pure cents will stop, to be resumed only when there shall be another surplus of loanable funds. In the meantime, the small bonds will always be available for currency pur-

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CONTROVERSY. A Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has opened his ears to some South-ern Pacific lobbyist, who is certainly op-posed bitterly to the HUNTINGTON scheme introduced into Congress by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, and asking no bond subsidy), and professes indifference to Tom Scorr's interests. But this gentleman is a warm advocate of the bill introduced by Senator JOHNSTON, of Virginia, asking for \$35,000,000 of bond subsidy, which, if not merely another form of Tom Scorr's raid, is similarly cale lated to open up opportunities for a new Credit Mobilier, with all the swindling and plunder which the name implies. He is likewise suspiciously denunciatory of the HUNTINGTON measure, and there seems to be no other reason for it than that the HUNTINGTON proposition does not include the grant of any money or bonds, and hence furnishes no means for stealing. No rail road bill before Congress is of any use by a

The objections urged against the HUNTING-ron measure by this anonymous lobbyist can scarcely be called ingenious. First, he opposes it because the Money bill does not provide for Congressional control or Govern ment regulation of tariff. It may be suggested that this Governmental privilege, re-served in the Pacific Railroad charters where subsidies have already been granted, has not proved to be of any benefit to the people. The Union Pacific to-day, under the management of JAY GOULD, proceeds placidly fleece the public, and the Government stands quietly by and looks on with apparent indifference, notwithstanding the reserved rights of the Government. However, if there i any defect in the Money bill in this regard the answer is that the bill should be amend ed in this particular. After all, it is now established that the rates of toll may be cotrolled by legislation. The reason why THE TRIBUNE has given preference to this proposition is because it is the only bill that has been proposed which promises the construction of a Southern Pacific railroad without a money or bond subsidy, and it is only in some such bill that THE TRIBUNE will ever

The second objection urged by the per estent lobbyist is that the Money bill will not provide for a competing line, and this because the road will be under the control of the same persons who own and operate the Central Pacific. The answer to this is that a Southern Pacific line constructed by Huntnoron and his associates will be just a much of a competing line as a road built by Tom Scorr and his associates, or any other Construction Ring. Experience has laid down the law that there is "no competition in the railroad business where combination is possible." Whenever one railroad cuts under a parallel line, it is only with the purpose of forcing the other into a more favor-able combination or "pool" than it would otherwise secure. Occasional and spasmodic competition of this kind is always followed by higher rates than ever, in order to refrom the temporary competition. The New York Central, the Erie, the Pennnsylvania Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio Roads are nominally "competing" lines between the West and the seaboard; but where is the competition? Where is there any competi-tion between any parallel railroads? The HUNTINGTON as at the hands of Tom Scott, other things being equal, and much better is HUNTINGTON should build the road econom. ically with private capital, than if Scorr should build it extravagantly at Govern-

ment expense.

But this Washington lobbyist, who has bamboozled THE TRIBUNE correspondent by pretending to be opposed to the Scor sheme contends that Hunringrow's Com pany will not build the road on private capital, though it asks neither money nor bond subsidies, nor guaranteed interest for one dollar. And this, forsooth, because Central Pacific Company, controlled HUNTINGTON, is in possession of \$27,000,000 of Government subsidy granted for the construction of the Central Pacific Road. But will it not be wiser for the Government to permit the Central Pacific people to build the Southern Pacific even with the assistance of even with the assistance of Government subsidy granted some this teen years ago (out of which the Central Pacific is supposed to have been constructed) than to grant a new subsidy of \$35,000,000 to another Construction Ring to build the new road? In the Hunringron case the Government will have only a risk of \$27. 000,000, already made and irrevocable, while n the other it will needlessly take a new risk of \$35,000,000 more, merely to secure what the Huntington Company propose to lo without any additional investment on the part of the Government.

All that is asked by the HUNTINGTON prop ition for building the road from Fort Yum to El Paso (680 miles) is the same land-grant that would go to the Tom Scorr scheme, but one of the money demanded by the latter. But our Washington lobbyist says this is enormous, and will give HUAT-INGTON 12,000,000 acres of "the best nineral and grazing lands in the world." Indeed? But the land at present (admitting this) is idle, unproductive, and unsalable; the Government will reserve every alternate section, and if the land has "mineral" or "grazing" value, the residue in the hands of the Government will be worth considerably more after the pro-posed development than the whole of it is now. So this will not be a losing, but a gaining, operation on the part of the Gov-ernment. Besides, if the land-grant is so normously valuable as the Washington obbyist represents it to be, why does not Tom Scott, or why do not the persons represented by the JOHNSTON bill, offer to do ast what Hunringron offers to do, viz.: To build the road in consideration of the landgrant above, and without asking a dollar in money, bonds, or guaranteed interest? Whenever they shall do this, they will be entitled to as much consideration as Huntington, but not so

to make a point against the Hunringron scheme, ignored the fact that he was utterly destroying his own claim that the Govern-ment ought to give his Company not only the same land-grant, but some \$35,000,000 in addition the The simple fact is that the HUNTINGTO

Company, already owning a road which earned them over \$8,000,000 net last year are in possession of abundant resources with which to proceed with the construction of a Southern Pacific railroad, while the Tom Scorr clique have not the resources to go ahead unless the Government furnishes them with the money. Tox Scorr, there-fore, and others desirous of building another Pacific railroad on Government bounty, are prepared to get up another Credit-Mobilier ing, bribe members of Congress, corrupt officers of the Government, plunder the people, and again disgrace the nation in order to furnish the opportunities for dividing up millions of Government money. If Tom Scorr is not interested in the Johnston bill, which appropriates \$35,000,000, then somebody else is interested in the same selfish and corrupt way in urging its passage, and if some of the Southern members and lobbyists prefer the Johnston bill to what is known as the Tom Scorr measure, it is ecause the former provides for the branc roads and a connection with Memphis. But any and every bill which asks a money or bond subsidy is primarily in the interest of a Ring, and it is insolent and outrageous to make such a demand of Congress at a time when the whole people are in distress, and when it is all that the Government can do to raise money to pay its current expenses. The infamy of this proceeding is incre by the fact that one company stands ready to build a Southern Pacific railroad withou asking a dollar of Government aid.

THE MAINE-MASSACHUSETTS MUDDLE

Mr. BLAINE, reinvigorated by the Ho Springs, has once more besmeared his cheek with the war-paint and sallied forth from hi vigwam in quest of scalps. The setting up of a statue of WILLIAM KING, first Govern of Maine, in the National Gallery supplies him with the opportunity. The refusal of dassachusetts to thank the commander of the Hornet for capturing the Peacock, her long refusal to consent to the partition of old territory, and her refusal to vote for Mr. BLAINE in the Cincinnati Convention supplied him with a sufficiency of motives In reality, the motives were superfluous Being in a belligerent mind, he had simply placed a large chip on his shoulder and in-Massachusetts proceeded to do, regardless of the declaration of the late Mr. WEBSTER tha dassachusetts needs no defense. The un fortunate demise of Mr. WEBSTER made it asier for Mr. BLAINE than it otherwise would have been, but still Mr. HOAR and Mr. Dawss may be credited with having made a very vigorous defense. Viewing this very remarkable scrimnage from all sides, it will strike the general reader as very comical that three old gen tlemen should arise on the floor of the Sen ate and proceed to work themselves into furious passion over something that happened nearly a century ago. As a rule, very ew people care what their great-grandfathers did, or their great-grandmothers either. In all probability, the great-grandsons of these three old gentlemen will entertain the same sublime indifference with reference to them after they have been harning for a century along the golden streets of the New

The alarming feature of this triangula ouble does not grow out of the original setto, but rather appertains to the future. The scrimmage was the unlucky footfall which does at a time when the country is all torn up with hell and remonetization, it will add another burden to the intolerable load that is weighing us down, and thus assume the shape of a national calamity. All Maine, from Madawaska north to Skowhegan, and all Massachusetts, from Punkipog to Saddle Mountain, will be in a blaze. The maiden of the Piscataqua and Moosetocmaguntic who can eat a herring from head to tail without skipping a bone, will defy the blue-hosed and bespectacled girls of Newton Four Cor-ners and Saugus Centre. The fishwives of Marblehead will send their slogan over to their sculpin-eating sisters of Cape Ann, and they in turn will shout it across the Isles of Shoals to the alewive-devouring Amazons of Kennebunk. The log-choppers of the Wal-lastock, the Allagash and the Mattawamkeag will throw down the gauntlet to the clan diggers of Mattapoisett, the bean-eaters of Beverly, and the skippers of Nantucket, while from every point in Maine, from Umbagog, Chesuncook, Bamedumpkok, Bucksport, and Passamaquoddy, and from every corner of Massachusetts, from Quinsigamond, Duxbury, Squam Point, Nantasket Tapleyville Centre, Bridgewater Plains, and Swampscott Commons, we may expect a gathering of the clans whose great-grand fathers ate their beans, "pusley," and tomods amicably together under one Governor, and the same old grasshopper whose linea innacle of Faneuil Hall. What will be left f Skowhegan when the Hub begins to re volve upon its infuriated axis? What will be left of Mr. BLAINE after JOSEPH COOK has made a Monday lecture on his bioplasm, and Mrs. Livermore has scalped him with her savage satire, and Julia Ward Howk has written another Battle Hymn, and DANIEL PRATT has marched from York to Eastport and the Radical Club have dissected him into metaphysical mince-meat, and Approx DACK MUBRAY has preached at him in the Music Hall until the very hairs stand up on the heads of the caryatides of the Big Organ, and the North American Review has un loaded one of its ponderous essays or him, and WENDELL PHILLIPS has scarified him with his silvery, snarling tongue, and Longfellow, and Lowell, and ALDRICH, and HOLMES have smitten their vengeful lyres, and even the seren WHITTIER leaves the peaceful plains of Dan vers to ascend the mountains of wrath and hurl his bolts at the defamer of Massachusetts? Would that it might stop here, and that we could be assured Mrs. Swisshelm and the Sweet Singer of Michigan will not take a hand in the scrimmage! And in this great struggle, where will Mr.

BLAINE'S trusty benchman, GAIL HAMILTON. be? "Under which King, bezonian?" Mr. BLAINE has placed her in an embarrassing position. As a contemporary of Goy. Kino, as a frequent inmate of Blaine's Bangor nome, as the shield behind which he antag onized the columns of the New York Tribune to the rest of the human race, her sympathies must rest with the good old gentleman whose mar-ble effigy has kicked up all this row, and with her kinsman' who has fought so valiantly behind her skirts.

a nom de plume, as the representative of Massachusetts, there she stands," how can she espouse the cause of Umbagog and Katahdin? Are not her hands tied and her mouth sealed, and if so, where will Mr. BLAINE come out, bereft of his trusty, oldtime ally? Fortunately, at this distance from the conflict we can watch it with some legres of philosophical composure, earnestly nded, so that we may return once more to the discussion of the vexed questions of hell and remonetization, just now interrupted by

Got. King's marble and Senator BLAINE's

It is fiercely denied by the goldites that legalender silver dollars will be worth more than of cents in gold. One of the goldite sheets in this city stigmatizes the remonetized dollar of 4121/4 grains standard metal as "the dishonest 91-cent dollar." It has applied this term, with times in the last three or four months. All he goldite papers, writers, and orators reper the same thing. The "dishonest 91-cent dol-lar." the "light-weight 91-cent dollar," the 'clipped (?) 91-cent dollar." the "swindling 91cent dollar,"-those are the changes rung o the silver "dollar of the daddies." All the Eastern goldite papers repeat this allegation as All the goldite Congressmen, from Senator ED church, persist in declaring that coining silver and making it a legal-tender, no matter in wha quantities, will produce nothing better than a 91-cent dollar. If this will be the case, as they all declare and swear, it is difficult to perceive where or how the Bonanz men are going to obtain much advantag over the people. If 91 cents worth of silve bullion will make a standard silver dollar, and that coin when put in circulation will only be one cent for cost of coming), how can the Bo nanza men cheat the people 8 or 9 cents on the dollar? The dollar they receive will be worth no more (or only one cent more) than the ion they give, according to the universal asser-tion of the goldites. But suppose, as the silver

men believe, that remonetization will reduce the value of gold to that of silver, or to enhance

the value of sliver bullion to that of gold, the

Sonanza men would still give about as much

value as they would receive. However, to put

a stop to the fallacious charge that the Bonanza

nen will make eight cents, or any cents, on the

dollar, the Senate Committee has reported an

mendment to the BLAND House bill forbiddin

free coinage, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the bullion at its market price. If there is any profit, the Government In an elaborate article on the coal and tro interest in England, the Saturday Review alludes to the extraordinary depression ing at the present time throughout the man facturing districts, and attributes the cause of the hard times to overproduction and the colpast half century the civilized world has been providing itself with steam communication thus causing a continual demand for iron and coal. But the railroads are now pretty nearly built, and the demand for iron has experience a great diminution. England, being the fore est in the manufacture of iron is now th first to feel the effect of the stoppage, although the rippie of the wave has extended to this country. The actual amount of suffering caused by the trade stand-still in Wales the provincial districts of England can never b known, but occasional glimpses are afforded by writers to the London papers, whose narratives have from time to time cast an and a gloomy apprehension even over the gay states that in Northamberland alone 8 000 liers and miners are out of work, thus involving over 25,000 men, women, and children in the deepest privations. Out of a population of 20,000 in Wolverhampton 10,000 are suffering from actual want of food. Shocking cases of destitution are mentioned. Many families have sold their bedding for bread, and death from starvation is staring hundreds in the face. From South Wales the reports are even more heart rending. Twenty thousand men are out of work, and many of the furnaces and collieries are permanently closed. These are startling facts and worth pondering over.

The enthusiasm of that well-known advocate of cheap cooking, Miss Corson, received a dampening the other day. At the invitation of the pastor of a church at College Point, Long sland, she went to that village for the purpos of delivering a lecture on the benefits of 15-cent dinners. But it happened that only a few days previously about 2,000 inhabitants of the are of a rubber factory, and the ignorant work people instantly concluded that the lecture was lanned in the interests of the bloated capital ists. When, therefore, the lady appeared of the platform of the hall she was greeted, much to her astonishment, with cat-calls, hisses, and vigorous stamping, which continued so long that she was obliged to retire. The moral of this incident is that cheap living is not accepta le at all times, even to the humb

According to the Correspondence Francais, the French Republic has never yet been office recognized by Germany, perhaps not by any other Power. France changed her Government in such a hurry in September, 1870, that she neg-lected to send a notification of the fact to her neighbors. This statement is liable to produce wrong impression. It is not necessary for a a change in its internal administration. For-eign Powers are supposed to be cognizant of congratulations, if the change is pleasing to them, or to remain silent, if displeasing. In the case of the French Republic no official recgnition was extended by the United States, al bough such an act would have been quite The chivalrous South is accountable for most

of the American duels of the past, and reminis-censes of these are being published just now in several of the Southern newspapers. But to the already long list of affairs of honor must be added yet another that occurred on the first Sunday in January of the present year. The parties were colored women, and they had been attending divine service in Algiers, La., but on the way home they quarreled about a certain roung mulatto. The chivalric spirit animated them so far that they determined upon having duel then and there. The weapons chosen ere knives. A ring was for friends, and they went nobly at the work of carving each other. Not until one had stabl her antagonist five times did their friends inter fere and declare her honor fully vindicated.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WEST MERIDEN, COUNT., Jan. 19.—In the last report of the United States Monetary Commission. Vol. I., p. 159. I find that Prof. Bowen, of Harvard University, says in his minority report:

"The great changes which have taken place during the last year in the relative value of the two metals are attributable aimost entirely to fluctuations in the market price of silver, since the prices of commodities, generally reckoned in gold, have been comparatively stable." Will you please give us an editorial on this subject in The Bally Tribune. giving irustworthy statistics, and much oblige

An "editorial on the subject" would be person knows that the price of commodities

by Prof. SUMNER, of Yale University, in his Chiappropriate facts. It is suver summained comparatively stable, and gold that has fluctuated. An ounce of suver will now purchase as much commodity or labor as an ounce of allver would have done when it and gold were of about one value. Take the whole range of store goods, groceries, food, clothing, fuel rent, labor, and a silver dollar will now but ore than either a silver or a gold dollar would have bought previous to the panic or the de monetization of silver in 1873-'4, as a compari son of price-currents will demonstrate. If the shrinkage in prices had only corresponded with the appreciation in greenbacks, people would not be crushed by hard times as they are. Since the panic, greenbacks have gained 8 to 9 per cent in gold value, but prices of commodiamount, and labor in even greater degree while real estate-both city and country-bar leclined 40 to 50 per cent since 1873.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—In case silver is remonetized, will there be a profit in coining it? and if so, who will get it.—Government or the owners of the silver mines? If the coinage is restricted to the Government only, will the Government be able to buy builion so as to make a profit by coining it into dollars? Will not builion rise in value as soon as it becomes a law to coin it into legal-tender dollars again? And will there be any profit to speak of for the Government? And finally, would it not be better to have the coinage free, as first proposed, and as gold is now?

J. F. Corbett.

There has been so much imporant clamor

There has been so much ignorant clar about this supposed profit that the Senate Finance Committee have reported an amendment to the BLAND bill, directing the Government to buy bullion at its market price and coin it. We its bullion value, as compared with gold, b that the market value of silver bullion will not vary far from the purchasing power of silve

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Will you please inform a reader through your columns of the terms of the BURLINGAME Treaty between the United States and China, and when made? Respectfully yours, F. D. C.

By the conditions of this treaty China ac national law. That nation also stipulated fo entire liberty of conscience and worship fo Americans in China and Chinese in America for joint efforts against the coolle trade; for enjoyment by Chinese in America and Americans in China of all rights in respect t travel and residence accorded to citizens of the most favored nation; for the right of establish in the other.

The weather prophet of Canada is H. G. VEN NOR, whose almanac for 1877-'8 is a compilation of amusing and interesting facts. He has had the boldness to print his prognostications upon says, will be gloomy, wet, and foggy, and not unlike that of the season of 1875; February will set in severely, and will be the most wintry of the winter months; March will begin with much snow, and bids fair to go out exceedingly stormy. There will be a very wet spring, followed by an intensely hot midsummer. The whole autumn and winter will be favorable to the increase of throat diseases and fevers, and Mr. VENNOR anticipates the approach of datic cholera towards northern latitudes.

Salvation by postal-card would hardly seem feasible at first thought, and yet we are assured by Mr. Sawyer, the Chicago temperance revivalist, that the scheme possesses many commendable features. He is now conducting a series of Gospel meetings in Brooklyn, and Sunday evening he related an anecdote. A postal-card had been addressed to a confirmed drunkard at a bar-room resorted to by him, and began "My dear friend." The drunkard was shed to think that there was a soul in th astonished to think that there was a soul in the world who would address him as a friend, and mmediately went to the Gospel temperan eeting, where, of course, he was saved.

The Scriptural injunction regarding the duty of children towards their parents might be mo effective if it contained a warning that disobe ence would be punished by disinheritance. The will of the late JAMES CLEMENS, of St. Louis, ected that the bulk of the estate, valued at \$5,000,000, should be divided among three of his children, the other three being cut off with \$100 each "on account of disobedient and dis-

The residents on the line of the West Wis consin Railway, running from Elroy to St. Paul will hereafter be supplied with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE at five cents per copy by the news-mer cents per copy, the party so charged will confer favor by reporting the same to this office.

PERSONAL.

Florida people are eating fresh shad and Modjeska plumply refuses to wear tights.

Is Mr. Bennett going to freeze Stanley at he Pole, after having grilled him for three yea at the Equator?

Mrs. Fremont writes from Paris that the rench trials have resulted in giving Gen. Fremonicomplete release from all obligations. A sweet girl-graduate in Maine, who rea

an essay last summer declaring that she intended to earn a living without aid from any man, is now Tom Fat, Japanese valet to Lord Charles Beresford, has been committed for forging Lord C.'s name to a check for £50. The Japs are such killful imitators that, if they go into this line is

Gov. Croswell, of Michigan, has appoint as Regent of the Michigan University for the full term of eight years, to which Victory P. Collier, of Battle Creek, was elected, but was unable to serve on account of ill health.

Fraud has been brought to light in the Bald-Headed Club of Nevada. The constitution of that organization declares that the man with the baldest head shall be President, and it has been

E. P. Dutton & Co. have nearly ready the E. P. Dutton & Co. have nearly ready the first volume of a new "Commentary on the Bible," edited by Bishop Ellicott. This volume embraces the foar Gospels, and is written by the Rev. Dr. Plumtree. They have also nearly ready Dr. Farrar's volume of sermons, entitled "Our Eternal Hope," containing his recent sermons on "Future Punishment" and his complete and comprehensive work on "Language." ork on "Language." One day Dinochau, the restaurateur, said

pleasantly to Henri Murger: "Murger, 1 dots which I take an interest. For instance, my ac-count-books. Do you know what they say?" "I do not," replied the historian of Bohemia. "Well, they say that you owe me for 357 dinners; when will you pay me?" "When potatoes turn to truffles," was the heroic answer.

The oldest Duke in Britain is his Grace of Portland, aged 78; the youngest is the Duke of Montrose, who is 26. The oldest Earl is the Irish

Montrose, who is 20. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Kilmorey, aged 90; the youngest is the Earl of Hopetown, aged 18. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Donegal, aged 81; the youngest is Marquis Camden, aged 6. The oldest Baronet is Sir Richard John Griffith, who is 94; and the youngest is Sir Thomas Lewis Hughes Neave, who Dumas played a neat little trick on the members of the company to whom he read the manuscript of "Joseph Balsamo" on New-Year's

Eve. He had read on as far as the fourth act, where Balsamo, having meamerized Andrea de Tracerasy, compels her to declare who was her betrayer. "Gilbert," she answers, and as she apeaks Gilbert opens the door and enters. "By Jove," said Dumas, rolling up his manuscript, "it's late and to morrow is New-Tear's Day, and of course you have your shopping to do: so we'd better let the rest of this remain over till Wednesday."

ROYAL NUPTIALS

The Young King of Spair Married in Great Splendor.

Wedding of Alfonso to His Cousin, the Princess Mercedes.

Thirteen Eminent Ecclesiastic Assist in Tying the Knot Securely.

Presence in Person and by Prore of No Ent of Kings and Queens.

A Bridal Dower of Five Min. ions of Legal-Tender Dollars.

Gifts of Diamonds and Jew. els Almost Without Limit.

Elegant and Sumptuous Entertainment by the Spanish Minister at Washington.

Attendance of Nearly All the Notable People of the Capital.

IN MADRID.

A GORGEOUS AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribum.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A corresponde Madrid sends the following account of the ma-The marriage of King Alfonso to his co Princess Mercedes, third daughter of the Deb de Montpensier, was celebrated at Atoch Church to-day with great splendor. His Majery left the Royal palace at thirty minutes past in in the morning, attended by a numerous sol brilliant suite. He went in state to church to await the coming of the Princess, who, with to Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, arrived at 11. Marriage ceremony, with High Mass and Te Deum, lasted until nearly 1. THE CEREMONY,

according to immemorial tradition, took pure in the Basilica of the Convent of Atocha, one of the smallest and dinglest of one of the most famous churches of Madrid. Its principal at-traction is the figure of the Virgin, which is invested with miraculous powers, and is supposed to watch especially over the Royal house of Spain. This Virgin's wardrobe is made up of the wedding-dresses worn by successive Queens of Spain, who are all married here. Among her robes might be mentioned that worn by the en-Queen Isabella, Feb. 2, 1852, when, as she was going to church to render thanks after the birth of the Princess of the Asturias, a Carlist priest, Martin Meripo, tried to stab her.

The ceremony was performed by the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, Benavides of Navaretta.

TWELVE OTHER EMINENT ECCLESIASTICS The Pope (who, by the way, is the King's godfather) sent by the apostolical-legate specially commissioned his blessing and two range, one for each of the lovers; also, a rose for each of the lovers; also, a rose formed with diamonds for the bride, with the wish that she might so conduct herself as to whith golden rose given by the Church to its favoris daughters. The Duke de Montpensier gives his great quantity of diamonds and wonder rich trousseau. Alfonso gives his Queen se The Queen also received from her aister, the Countess of Paris, a magnificent set of jewels.

Countess of Paris, a magnificent set of pewilAMONG THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS
were Queen Christians and King Francisco, the
King's grandmother and grandfather, the special Ambassadors charged with congratulatory
messages by the sovereigns of Great Britain,
Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Denmark,
Sweden and Norway, the Apostolic Delegate,
the Count and Countess of Paris, the Grandes
of Sentenced Deposition Company of Spain, Senators and Deputies, foreign Ministers, and other dignituries.

NUMBROUS CROWDS .
thronged the streets and enthusiastically cheeed the King and Princess on the passage to the

After the ceremonies the King and Queen returned to the Royal palace. The processes was one of great grandeur. The cortege included all the foreign Ministers, special Encorate and many to the wedding from foreign Courts, and many Grandees of Spain. The bells were ringing and salutes of artillery firing in honor of the event. The whole city presented a very gay and an-

mated appearance.

Rejoicings began at 8 this morning, when the bands of all the regiments of the garrison paraded the various quarters of the dig-Thousands of foreigners and visitors from the provinces are in Madrid to witness the festivities.

The register was signed by the bride with a golden pen set with diamonds, the gift to the bride of the people of Seville (where her family resides). She wore a dress of Lyons white satin, quadrilled with pearls, with a white velvet five yards in length, fringe silver pasquilles; over all a lace shawl fas with nine diamond pins and aigrettes GRAND REVIEW.

Immediately after the return to the Palace, the troops of the garrison were reviewed as filed past, the Royal couple inspecting them from the windows. To-night the whole city was illuminated a giorno. The principal device was a gigantic gas-illuminated triumphal arch in crystal, fanked with revolving spirals of the same, bearing the young spouse's arms in their proper colors. A dower of 750 pesetas was given to every child born at Madrid to-day: 50,000 pesetas was distributed among the next by the municipality (the King adds a similar sum); ten poor scholars were selected to be edu-cated free of cost to their families; and flay deserving artisans and artists to enjoy a visit to the Paris Exposition. The theatres gave special the Paris Exposition. The theatres gave spere representations, and poor folk were admitted thereto at the cost of the city. Mme. Moisel Nannetti sang in "I Puritani," "Lucia di Lammermuir," "Rigoletto," and "Hamlet, while Tamberlik and Sass were also of the while Tamberlik and Sass were also attractions. Adelina Patti was offered a night for six representations, but her engagements would not allow her to this regal offer. There was a grand set on the Plaza del Almonia, and a torprocession, with 2,000 torches, 600 mentalists, and a chorus of 400 volces. mentalists, and a chorus of 400 voices. Covered to pournalists and prominent politicians were decorated, the corner-stone of a monument is Calderon was laid, and subscriptions for grad national testimonials to Columbus, Alfonso its Wise, and other great Spaniards, was opened. A general political amnesty will also be declared.

To-morrow (Thursday) the official recep-will take place, with at night a grand dis of pyrotechnics. At the City-Hall the p of the two sovereigns will be exhibited on principal balcony, under golden and ve chappies. The building itself will be hung w

at which the crack matadall parts of Spain. will dis against bulls selected from famous breeders. The Kimize this sport, calling it bruthe people insisted on it, had to comply with their of drawal of the Royal counterpresent the amateur bull looked forward to.

On Saturday a day's race as the plateau at the extres on the plateau at the extr lans drive. There will be tana drive. There will be steeple-chase. On this day, a reception and a levee, wit ance at the Theatre Real. On Sunday the festivals another big bull-fight and

King Alfonso XII. of S eisco de Assis Fernando Pi Conception Gregorio Pelave rid Nov. 28, 1857, being the rid Nov. 28, 1857, being the bella II. of Spain, daughter VII. and her cousin Don Maris Fernando. After the then Prince of the Amother to Paris. There, abdicated in his favor, ar allied round him and a Montpensier. In 1874 Pri tending the military scho gland, when (Dec. 29) M claimed him King at Va looked upon as insane and

but the public hailed it wit the 14th of January, 1875. Madrid in triumph, and he church where to-day he we Canovas del Castillo his young monarch soon ralli. Liberal element. On the he made a triumphal ent his return from the North part in the repression of sion being celebrated by a sion being celebrated by reign thus far has not b ful. but promises well, as to the shattered and bank at home and credit abi eulogized as being "son not a little of a man." THE MATCH

If he is heart-whole it i past been contracting all him, not even scrupling to Princess Beatrice of English ber of German Princess Queen must be a Catho Queen must be a Cathol 1877, that a rumor of t Montpensier family was nied. Finally, on the 6 King made the formal and tentions to the Cabinet, Date de Sextio, Royal Ci Duke de Sexto. Royal to Seville, bearing the Ki turned from the Palace was asked for the cur guinity to marry. Des IT WAS AC

On the 13th a decree Geeta de Madrid annou and summoning the Corte inst. On the 23d King A proceeded to Seville a holidays and visit the a sion being celebrated b with festas. On the 10th sembled and received o King's purpose in a me Canovas del Castello. riage was approved by minority being composed ous friends of Don Cla statesman of Isabella Se devoted to the Queen mo She left that palace at for the altar. The about the 5th prox. in r

newly-made Queen will THE STORY OF KING A young monarch. When objected that the Duk terribly unpopular, "W the Duke," said he, "but fore this, just after h told him that the Corte tion, he had said, " portion of the Constit the matter entirely in sentatives of the nation

rence in anything

THE YOUR His bride, the Princ Ferdinanda, was born at and is the third daughter pensier (son of Louis Ph Maria Luisa Ferdinanda Queen Isabelia II. She her busband. The In scribed as a clever and a of profound Spanish ty some, but with a sympat At the death of the D will come in for a share centric old Italian Du

whose husband's prope the Duke de Montpens the young bride several The King has been a though as (with the par ulating trade) he has he plate, furniture, and every in Smire, companying Spain, comparative

FORMER ROYA

It was upon the day of
King Alfonso married
The last week of Janu vorite time for Royal m 20th of January, 1853, ried Eugenie de Montije years later, that the spe perial of Germany and gland took place. A list of recent marriage of Europe is appended: Queen Victoria and

Queen Isabella and Oct. 10, 1846. Emperor Napoleon an Emperor Francis Jo Bavaria, April 24, 1854. King Louis of Portug King Louis of Portug Oct. 6, 1862. King George of Gree Oct. 15, 1867.

To the Wes MADRID, Jan. 23—M is a plendidly illuminated decorations is an imp crystal, embiazoned wand Queen, all flumin was a magnificent dis the evening. The st gaily-dressed crowds.

IN WAS Special District to Washington, D. C., day and the birthday o was celebrated here to diplomatic representation of the best of Almister now resides apartments on the low nificently decorated to of string instruments hall. The apartments entrance were the la r of t

en Eminent Ecclesiastics ssist in Tying the Knot Securely.

in Person and by Proxy f No End of Kings and Queens.

ial Dower of Five Millns of Legal-Tender Dollars.

of Diamonds and Jews Almost Without Limit.

and Sumptuous Butertainment the Spanish Minister at Washington.

ince of Nearly All the Capital.

IN MADRID. A GORGEOUS AFFAIR.

A GORGEOUS AFFAIR.
I Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.
Rix, Jan. 23.—A correspondent at its the following account of the marge Alfonso to the Princess Mercedes: age of King Alfonso to his cousin, orcedes, third daughter of the Duke majer, was celebrated at Atocha ay with great splendor. His Majesty al palace at thirty minutes past 10 ming, attended by a numerous and the He went in state to church toming of the Princess, who, with the Duchess de Montpensier, arrived at the ceremony, with High Mass and sted until nearly 1.

FIE-CREMONY, THE CEREMONY,

immemorial tradition, took piace a of the Convent of Atocha, one of t and dingiest of one of the most ches of Madrid. Its principal at-the figure of the Virgin, which is inen to render thanks after the birth is of the Asturias, a Carlist priest, o, tried to stab her. my was performed by the Cardinal he Indies, Benavides of Navarette.

00,000 france, in addition to a r of diamonds and wonderfully Alfonso gives his Queen several and his portrait set in brilliants to received from her sister, the tris, a magnificent set of jewels. HE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS tristians and King Francisco, the nother and grandfather, the spenote charged with congratulatory he sovereigns of Great Britain, ice, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, forway, the Apostolic Delegate, Countess of Paris, the Grandes tors and Deputies, foreign Mingridgnitaries.

CUMEROUS CROWDS
reets and enthusiastically cheerl Princess on the passage to the emonies the King and Queen re-Royal palace. The procession eat grandeur. The cortege in-oreign Ministers, special Envoys from foreign Courts, and many ain. The bells were ringing and ery firing in honor of the event. presented a very gay and ani-ce.

can at 8 this morning, when the the regiments of the garrison arious quarters of the city-oreigners and visitors from the a Madrid to witness the festivi-

was signed by the bride with a with diamonds, the gift to the ble of Seville (where her family wore a dress of Lyons white with bearls, with a train of e yards in length, fringed with over all a lace shawl fastened and plus and aigrettes with

ther the return to the Palace, the garrison were reviewed and a Royal couple inspecting rindows. To-night the whole ted a giorno. The principal detic gas-Illuminated triumphal inked with revolving spirals of the young spouse's arms in a. A dower of 750 pescas was hild born at Madrid to-day; a distributed among the poor ality (the King adds a similar holars were selected to be eduto their families; and fifty and artists to enjoy a visit to to their families; and fifty and artists to enjoy a visit to on. The theatres gave special and poor folk were admitted set of the city. Mme. Moisset in "I Puritani," "Lucia" Rigoletto," and "Hamlet," and Sass were also of the ina Patti was offered \$4,000 resentations, but her Italian d not allow her to accept Chere was a grand serenade Almonia, and a torchight 2,000 torches, 600 instructures of 400 volces. Several prominent politicians were ner-stone of a monument to and subscriptions for grand als to Columbus, Alfonso the reat Spaniards, was opened.

reday) the official reception h at night a grand displa-at the City-Hall the portrail

d bull-fight will take play

whice the crack matadors and tareadors of parts of Spain will display their prowess rainst bulls selected from the heris of all the mous breeders. The King refused to patronfamous breeders. The King refused to patronism this sport, calling it brutal and useless, but the people insisted on it, and the authorities had to comply with their demands. The withdrawal of the Royal countenance, however, will premy the amateur bull-baiting which was looked forward to.

of forward to.
Saturday a day's racing will take place plateau at the extremity of the Castel-rive. There will be six flat races and a schase. On this day, also, there will be tion and a levee, with a Royal performtion and a level, what is a larger than the Theatre Real.
Sanday the festivals will conclude with this bull-fight and a a "rout" at the

BIOGRAPHICAL. nso XII. of Spain (Alfonso Frandisco de Assis Fernando Pio Juan Marie-de-la-Conception Gregorio Pelavo) was born at Mad-rid Nov. 28, 1857, being the son of ex-Queen Isa-bella II. of Spain, daughter of King Ferdinand VII. and her cousin Don Francisco de Assis Naria Fernando. After the revolution of 1868, the then Prince of the Asturias followed his the then Prince of the Asturias followed his mother to Paris. There, in June, 1870, she abdicated in his savor, and the Liberal party railled round him and against the Duke de Montpensier. In 1874 Prince Alfonso was attending the military school of Sandhurst, England, when (Dec. 29) Martinez Campos proclaimed him King at Valencia. The act was

CERTAIN TO PROVOKE REPRISALS, but the public hailed it with enthusiasm, and on the 14th of January, 1875, the boy-King entered Madrid in triumph, and heard a Te Deum at the Madrid in triumpal, church where to-day he was married. Making church where to-day he was married. Making Canovas del Castillo his Prime Minister, the young monarch soon railied to his support the Liberal element. On the 20th of March, 1876, de a triumphal entry into the Capital on urn from the North, where he had taken part in the repression of the Carlista, the occa-sion being celebrated by splendid displays. His reign thus far has not been particularly eventful. but promises well, as one likely to restore to the shattered and bankrupt Kingdom peace at home and credit abroad. The King is a quiet, thoughtful, and manly young fellow, sulogized as being "somewhat of a King and not a little of a man."

THE MATCH-MAKERS. If he is heart-whole it is not the fault of the King's friends, for they have for a long time past been contracting all sorts of alliances for him, not even acrupling to betroth him to the Princess Beatrice of England and to any numor of German Princesses, though a Spanish quen must be a Catholic. It was in April, one must be a Catholic. It was in April, 1871, that a rumor of the alliance with the Moupenier family was first heard—and deside Finally, on the 6th of December, the fine made the formal announcement of his institutes to the Cabinet, and on the 8th the Duke de Sexto. Royal Chamberian, proceeded to strille, bearing the King's letter, asking his min's hand. A favorable response being re-med from the Palace of San Telmo, the Pope wa saked for the customary dispensation to cable relatives within the degrees of consan-plaint to marry. Despite the Queen-mother's

On the 13th a decree was published in the Gasta de Madrid announcing the betrothals and summoning the Cortes to meet on the 10th inst. On the 22d King Alfonso and the Court ist. On the 22d King Allonso and the Court proceeded to Seville to spend the Christmas holidays and visit the bride's family, the occasion being celebrated by the people of Seville with fetas. On the 10th first, the Cortes as embled and received official intimation of the King's purpose in a message penned by Senor Canoras del Castello. On the 15th the marcanoras del Castello. On the 18th the mar-fage was approved by a vote of 309 to 4, the minority being composed of the few overzeal-ous friends of Don Claudio Moyano, an old statesman of Isabella Segunda's time, ardently devoted to the Queen mother's cause. On the fat the bride's family left Seville for Aranjuez. for the altar. The Cortes will reassemble shout the 5th prox. in regular session, when the newly-made Queen will share the throne with her husband.

THE STORY OF KING ALPONSO'S COURTSHIP reveals some pleasant characteristics of the

who is a young and beautiful Andalusian, with dark flashing eyes and black hair, wore a Princesse dress of iwhite satin, low-necked and sleeveless, with a profusion of diamonds and a sparkling tiara covering her head. The first apartment was decorated with a number of choice Spanish paintings belonging to the Minister, and it, with the adjacent apartments, was decked with a profusion of large trees bearing oranges, lemops, flowers, and tapestry. Futher on was a fourth room, in which the supper table was laid, covered with all the delicacies of the season. The President and Mrs. Hayes did not attend, they having determined to accept no invitations to private houses, but the four gay ladies now guests at the White-House were there, one of them being Miss Devens, the niece of the Attorney General. HIS WIFE,

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET and their ladies were all present. The Diplomatic Corps was out in full force, wearing their richest court costumes, decked with the varions orders of Knighthood, and they appeared to enjoy the occasion much, with the exception of the Turks, who seemed rather dejected. The most noticeable lady of the Diplomatic Corps was Mrs. Admiral Gore-Jones. The ladies of the Spanish Legation were especially conspicuous on account of their THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

tion were especially conspicuous on account of their

BRILLIANT DIAMONDS.

Nearly all the Senstors were present, most of them being accompanied by the ladies of their families. There were but few Representatives, but they were the most prominent members of the Lower House. The army and navy officers were present in great number, wearing the dress uniforms, and there were many of the oldest citizens, some representatives of the press, and several distinguished foreigners now visiting the city. The ladies were in full dress, and some of their toilets were very splendid and wonderful to behold. At 12 o'clock the supper was served, and Wormley sustained his reputation as a purveyor of good cheer. The occasion will always be remembered by all who participated.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masems—Ruights of Pethias.

Second Se

SILVEB.

Lecture at Farwell Hall by Mr. Applebee, of Wisconsin.

Prof. Sumper's Recent Arguments Confuted---Resolutions Adopted.

An audience of large proportions and eminent respectability assembled last evening in Farwell Hall to listen to the lecture of Mr. James Kay Applebee, of Wisconsin, and late of Bolton, Eng., on the restoration of the silver dollar. A number of prominent gentlemen occupied the platform, including Judge Booth, Messrs. George S. Bowen, Col. Townley, ex-Aid. Pickering. J. Greeve, of Sparta, Wis., Dr. Taylor, and others.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. George S. Bowen stepped forward to the desk and read an editorial article from Tuesday's Journal calling attention to the recent business failures and the importance of a calm, considerate view of the financial questions agitating the country. Mr. Bowen then briefly

a caim, considerate view of the shancial questions agitating the country. Mr. Bowen then briefly introduced the lecturer with the remark that be would show the reasons in favor of remonetizing silver, in refutation of the views of Prof. Summer on the other side of the question, as announced a

was received with applause. After explaining that he was not a professor, as Mr. Bowen had termed him, and that that title had been bestowed upon him gratuitously since he had arrived in Chicago, he went on to say that it might seem strange that he, who was born in England, should pretend to talk to an American audience on that exclusively American topic of American finance. The truth was, however, that he was an American, though oorn in England, and the circumstances of his birth in that land was his misfortune and not his fault. [Laughter.]

born in England, and the circumstances of his birth in that land was his misfortune and not his fault. [Laughter.]

Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, in a recent lecture to a Chicago au lience, had stated that the repeal of the demonetizing act would be pejudicial to all classes of the community, with the exception of the manufacturers; that it would injure the real-estate owners, money-brokers, farmers, etc., and, most of all, the workers for wages, who, said Mr. Applebee, must have been considerably astonished to be told that they were, in a very peculiar sense, the creditor class of the community. Prof. Sumner had told ins hearers that remonetization would shut the country out of the markets of the world, he alstep backward to the greenback, cripple trade, and paralyze commerce. It might be asked how it was that America experienced these disasters now with silver demonetized. [Applause.] Why had demonetized. (Applause.] Why had demonetized. (Serie weight? Business failures had been on the increase for the past few years, 8,872 occurring last year,—more than twice as many as had occurred the year before silver was demonetized. [It was one of the recent absurdities that traders failed because of the abundance of money—an absurdity only resorted to to bolster up the weak cause of the gold theorists. The financial difficulties were still multiplying, and, as people knew very well in Chicago, banks were still failing. [Laughter.] Laborers were out of employment, or on short wages, and American jabor. 'with bated breath and whisspering humbleness," pleaded for bread,—for the mere grease to keep its similal inschinery from wearing out. The poor were increasing in number, and daily growing poorer, and the country was fast reaching the point where the few possessing millions bossesing nothing. [Applanse,] He deparcated any such conflict which could do no less and put back civilization a theusand years. At such a time it was idle for gold theorists to utter smooth prophecies as to what might possibly happen provided silv

and the antic. The Content was recommended and the content of the

tion was decided at Bunker Hill and Lexington.

[Applause.] The question now was whether this land should be made an appanage of, and the people of this land the VASSALS OF, WALL STREET IN New York and Lombard street in London—a power vilet than the vilest monarchy, and more tyrannous than the most, tyrannous aristocracy. An aristocracy of birth was bad enough, but it had at least tradition to recommend it. But a moneyed aristocracy had no traditions at all except those of the dunghill which bred it. Like the horse-leech, it was always crying "Give, give!" Plutns, the god of money, had no bowels, and it was better to worship brute strength than to fall down before the golden calf. [Languier and applause.]

Platas, the god or money, and no bowers, and it was better to worship brute strength than to fall down before the golden calf. [Langster and applause.]

Mr. Applebe then took up Prof. Summer's assertion that remonestization would depreciate the value of the greenback, and that that would thean repudiation, and showed that it was mere assertion. mere opinion, on a suestion which must be tested by experience. In such a case, one man's opinion was as good as another's. If he were speaking on the general question of American finance, he believed he could show that to go from gold to the greenback would not bring anything like repudiation to pass. Prof. Summer had urged, his hearers to take care of the standard dollar. The speaker claimed that the standard dollar was the silver dollar—white Prof. Summer was fondling what he believed to be the old standard gold dollar. but which was really an infant of very recent growth. The truth was, that silver was more of a standard, less subject to fluctuations, than gold, and both should be made legal-tender; then what was withdrawn from one would be saved by the other, and thus there would be a permanent value.

The argument of Prof. Summer, to the effect that remonetization would raie America out of the markets of the world, was shown to be based on the wrong does that all transactions with foreign markets included the exchange of products for specie instead of through the medium of hills of exchange, checks, etc.

The pies that remonetization would INJURE THE LABORING CLASSES, who would, according to Prof. Summer, be paid in a depreciated currency, was next considered, and its fallacy exposed. When the volume of money was expanded so as to meet the business necessities of the people, the heart of the laborer was filled with Joy. With laborers poorly paid and badly fed, property was not asfe. Other interests than labor were now feeling the cruel pinch of porerty, and until labor was rewarded, until there was as expansion of woulme, there could be no improvement. The great tr

no corners, for a permanent value would be maintained.

In conclusion, the lecturer charged that the financial legislation in this country had been on the principle of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, and claimed that it was high time to call a halt and legislate for the people at large, and not for a class. He hoped and believed that some of his hearers would live to see the day when every American home should be blessed with the presence of peace and plenty, enlightened with light and joy, and embellished with the embeliushment of virtue. Then would they realize, in this strange, new land, the heroic conditions of old Rome's heroic days, when none were for a party but all for the State; when the rich man helped the poor men and the poor men loved the great. [Prolonged applanse.]

Col. Turnley offered the following

Col. Turnley offered the following
RESOLUTION,
prepared by Judge Ecoth, and in so doing moved
its adoption with some brief remarks:
Resoluted, That the people of the City of Chicago,
uniting with the vast and overwhelming majority of
the people of the West, relierate the demand upon the
National Legislature that the silver coinage of the
country be restored to the full legis-tender quality that
it possessed prior to the Demonstring act of 1873.

country be restored to the full legal-tender quality that it possessed prior to the Demonstizing act of 1872.

JUDGE BOTH, in seconding the resolution, said he thought it was a good time to strengthen the heckbones of Chicago's Congressmen, if they needed strengthening, and to show the money-men of the East that the people of the West ware fully as determined in this controversy as they were, and that, if one of the parties to the fight must go to the wall, it should not be the great West or the South. [Applause.]

A voice—We're a good deal more honest than they are. [Laughter.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be telegraphed to Washington.

On motion of Mr. Bowen, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Applebee for his able and interesting lecture.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Memorial Services at Springfield, Mass.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23.—The memorial services m honor of the late Samuel Bowles, held in the Church of the Unity this afternoon, were fully attended, and lasted from 2 o'clock to 4:30. Among those present were Gov. Rice, Lieut.-Gov. Knight, D. A. Wells, F. A. Walker, Marshall Jewell, Frederick Brooks of Vermont, ex-Gov. Talbot, and President Seelye. The church was elegantly decorated with flowers. The service, full of tender, feeling tributes to the dead journalist, were striking. Raflroad Commissioner Briggs, of Springfield, presided, and Charles Dudley Warner, of Hartford, read and Charles Dudley Warner, of Hartford, read a poem from the A bot, "He who died at Azim sends to comfort all his friends."

The Rev. Francis Tiffany, of Newton, formerly

the pastor of Mr. Bowles, spoke of the services

Letters were read from Charles Francis Adams, Senator Dawes, Carl Schurz, and Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut.

Murat Halstead paid a fine tribute to the character and work of his friend. After speaking of his work in detail he said:

Harassed by incessant calls for help against a swarm of wrongs, and hurried by the wants of every hour, the mistakes of the journalist are many, and, it is the penalty of his position that they are conspicuous. Still the most numerous and least pardonable of his sins are not in utterances that are errors, but in sins of omission to say things that ought to be said. No one witnessed those shortcomings with clearer eyes or finer insight than Mr. Bowles, and when he had done that which he found to do with all his strength, his sharpest regrets were for the things not done. In many a bitter contest the darts he directed and that were hurled at him flew in the thick of the fight. He was a marksman whose bow was busy and whose quiver seemed always full, but his arrows, barbed with wit, were never poisoned with malice. Offenders high in sation or strong in favor aroused his special wrath, and against abrasive pretense, the vain show of false triumph and unworthy gain, his paragraphs were as projectiles that, striking deep, stung like fire. He suffered from his own severities. There was in nim a sweet humanisty that sorrowed over all hurts in the battle of life. His hand was hard, the hand of a warrior, but his heart was soft, the heart of a woman. We may, I fear, in grieving that he is zone, think too much of his cares and troubles, too little of his joyous compensations. He tasked himself as all muster-workmen must 60. He was happy in heavy harness. His satisfaction with employment as he traced the words glowing with ideas and purposes that were to be quickly printed and scattered far and wide, outspeeding the winds and persuading the people was as keen as the rapture of the pact or orator when kindling with the flame that is divine, and he saw her fair fruits of his broadcast sowings shin

work of the dear joint and fully done.
Lawyer G. M. Stearns, of Chicopee, voiced the local grief in his death.
Horace White, of New York, missed the train, but sent this estimate of Mr. Bowles as a

train, but sent this estimate of Mr. Bowles as a journalist:

As Mr. Bowles was the model of what I conceive to be the highest aims of journalism, he was a prince of journalistic art. No newspaper can print all that its manager would be gian to print, hence "multum in parvo" comes to be their daily study and endeavor. Mr. Bowles had an instinct-igap perception of what was important to a newspaper, and the finest sense of the degrees of impostance among the various sorts and classes of news, and nossessed an analytical faculty which enabled him at all times to spy out the grains and kernels of important fact in the midst of endless chaff. Not only so, but he was able to discern in others, in young men, in college stated in journalism, perspicitly and elevation of tone, Mr. Bowles was facile princeps among contemporaries. I acknowledge him for my own teacher during his life, and most gratefully and lovingly do I now repeat the acknowledgement at this memorial service. I consider him to have been at the time of his decease the first of American journalists, and I apprehend it will be long ere we shall look upon his like again.

OBITUARY.

New York, Jan. 23.—E. K. Collins, founder of one of the first of the American steamship lines to Europe, died in his home in this city yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28.—Gen. August Willich, who entered the War as a private in the Ninth Ohio Regiment, and served with distinction in a number of battles, died at St. Mary's, O., to-day, aged 68 years.

THE ANTI-CHINESE. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The agitators. Kearney, Knight, Wellock, and Hayward, were released from confinement on ball this afterSPORTING.

Return of the Cocking Season-A Couple of Lively

Jerry Honroe Comes Out Victor-A Tiny Little Bow --- The Billiard Tournament.

sharp and wintry. In view of the existence of the Humane Society, and certain laws encouraging it, in Illinois, the misunderstandings between the chickens were settled just over the Indiana line at a station called State Line, on the Michigan Central Road. The morning train took down about 100 Chicago specators, and the afternoon accommodation brought as many more, the combined strength being quite as great as the accommodations would admit of. The arrangements were the best ever seen in this section, the meritorious features being a large room and plenty of ventilation. The pit was made upon carpet, which is contrary to the custom in the West, but it worked well enough.

well enough.

THE FIRST MAIN

was between Monroe and Hayes for \$25 a fight and \$200 the odd, each side to show eleven birds and fight all that fell in. After weighing, it was found that seven pairs were fit, and, without preliminaries, the fighting was begun, with the well-known fancier Devereaux as referee. The latter read the rules, and the birds were put down.

For the first fight Monroe showed a yellow-leared black-red and Hayes a biack-red muff, each weighing 4:6. The light weights made some excellent sport, both being high flyers. In the fourth round the muff gaffed his antagonist through the base of the neck, really deciding the fight, though seven more rounds were fought before Monroe took away his bird and gave up the fight. Time, 11 minutes.

For the second battle Monroe put down a black-

dead. Four for Monroe, two for Hayes; time, 3 minutes.

The main was of course decided by the result of the sixth fight, but the birds for the seventh were yout down for the battle-stake. They were the biggest pair of the day, weighing 6 pounds each. Monroe's was a black-red and Hayes' a gray-yellow, both strong, and hard-hitters. In the first round the Hayes bird had the misfortune to break his wing, and that lost him the fight, though he worked along for eleven rounds before he received his quietos. First for Monroe, two for Hayes; time, 17 minutes. Following is

STATE LAWS, Ind., Jan. 33.—Main of cocks between birds produced by Monroe and Hayes; each side to show 11 birds from 4 ibs. 6 os. to 6 ibs., and fight all that fall within 20. limit for 525 the battle, and \$200 the main a side. Hayes wins 1 and 2; score, 2. Monroe wins 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; score, 5.

THE SECOND MAIN

was between William Groves, representing the North Side, and Jerry Monroe, each side to show nine birds and fight those that fell in for \$25 the battle and \$100 the main. After weighing, it was found that only six pair fell in, and it was therefore agreed to weigh in another pair; but, as will appear, it was not found necessary.

For the first battle Monroe showed a dark-gray muff, scaling \$1.2, against Groves' 5:9 black-red. The fight was short enough, though both birds showed good pluck. At the second fly the muff drove his gaff clean through his opponent's head, killing him instantly. One for Monroe; time, 4 minutes.

Arim sends to comfort all his friends."

The Rev Francis Tiflany, of Newton, formerly the pastor of Mr. Rowles, spoke of the services and domestic life of the dead. His grains for friendship was remarkable in a man burdened with work and worried with pain, and his gift was hospitality.

Letters were read from Charles Francis Adams, Senator Dawes, Carl Schurz, and Gov.

Hubbard, of Connecticut.

Murat Halstead paid a fine tribute to the character and work of his friend. After speaking of his work in detail he said:

Harassed by incessant calls for help against a swarm of wrongs, and hurred by the wants of every hour, the mistakes of the lournalist are many, and, it is the penalty of his nestiton that they are conspicuous. Still the mest nuinercons and those are conspicuous. The constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution

BILLIARDS. The tournament game for last evening was be-tween Mesers. Parker and Sayler, and resulted in an easy victory for the former by the figures set

CURLING. A friendly game was played at Lincoln Park yes-terday, the ice being in excellent condition, be-tween the Presidents of the Thistic and Chicago Clubs. The Chicagos had a majority of four shots.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Springfield have adopted resolutions of regret in the death of the Rev. Dr. Chase, of Jubilee College and President of the Standing Committee of the Quincy Diocese,

The cocking season and the cold weather came in together this year, and the first main was the better attended and enjoyed because the day was sharp and wintry. In view of the existence of the

seven more rounds were fought before Mource took away his bird and gave up the fight. Time, 11 minutes.

For the second battle Mource put down a black-red with yellow legs scaling 5:2, and Hayes a brown-red with willow legs one ounce lighter. They were both strong on the wing, and good hitters as well. The Hayes bird had the best of the second round, but the contest worked along to the seventh, when Mource's bird was fought down after a sharp rally, and his owner took him out of the pit. Two for Hayes; time, 7% minutes.

Monroe now assumed the handling of his birds, and, getting up to his heavier weights, brought out a 5:5 white pile, to which Hayes opposed a white-legged black-gray brass-back of the same weight. The pile forced the fighting from the start, and seemed to have the advantage in strength. In the fourth round he did the job for the brass-back, patting the steel into his throat cleanly. Two rounds later Hayes took out his bird after a bad neck blow. Two for Hayes, one for Monroe; time, 10 minutes.

For the fourth battle Monroe showed a 5:5 red pile, and Hayes a black-red of the came weight. It was the shortest light of the day. At the second fly the pile put the sour through the base of his opponent's neck and into his soline, killing him instantly. Two each: time, 2 minutes.

For lower the shortest light came the longest one. Monroe put down a 5:8 black-red and Hayes a 5.5 th black-red and Hayes

minutes.
For the second battle Monroe produced a 5:4
gray tassel against Grove's 5:3 hine-red. In the
first fly the tassel had his throat cut after some
good sparring, and three rounds later Monroe gave
up the first. One cach: time. 8% minutes.

an easy victory for the former by the figures set forth in the following:

SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Thirteenth game in the tournament for the championship of Chicago; played at Brunswick Hall. between Mesurs. Parker and Sayler: Brunswick & Balke table; 2% balis; A Bansford, referee; Parker wins in fifty-four innings; score, 300; average, 5.65; best runs, 25, 48, 20: Sayler's score, 185; average, 3.45; best runs, 23, 18, 13. The score: Parker -5, 20, 0, 0, 1, 12, 0, 0, 8, 0, 0, 3, 10, 0, 13, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 34, 2, 9, 9, 2, 0, 11, 3, 0, 56, 2, 15, 9, 2, 2, 0, 10, 3, 0, 0, 6, 0, 8, 7, 2, 6, 3, 5, 6, 3, 8, 0, 0, 7–300.

Sayler—0, 0, 18, 2, 0, 0, 7, 23, 4, 1, 9, 1, 4, 1, 4, 0, 2, 0, 3, 1, 1, 0, 5, 0, 1, 6, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 4, 8, 10, 0, 10, 0, 10, 13, 1, 1, 10, 4, 5—183.

M. Adrian Last, the well-known French finger-

. RELIGIOUS.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE.

Secial Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 23.—The tidal-wave of temperance has struck St. Louis. Several meetings have already been held, and to-night two monster meetings took place, and were attended by immense crowds. The anti-alcoholites are increasing, some 2,000 persons having douned the symbolic ribbon. That number is but a small minority of those who have been won to the temperance causa or thousands more have de-

clared their intentions of forsaking King Alcohol from now on. One uniform badge will be worn by the abstainers, and a ribbon rosette of red, white, and blue will be their emblem. The prizednal advocates of the temperance cause in the present movement are Capt. R. F. O'Nell, Detroit; Messra. Reiss and Lannigan, of Pittsburg; and Messra. Noble and Driver, of Wheeling, W. Va. Numerous meetings are announced for to-morrow night.

THE HILLS.

Considerable Excitement in That Excitable Region Between Gold, Coal-Oil, and In-dians. DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 23.—The first clean

ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE!

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

North Side Dry Goods House

North Clark & Erie-sts.

BLACK GOODS

In addition to other attractions previously advertised, the follow-ing bargains will be found quite

remarkable when the staple na-

ture of the goods is borne in mind:

40 in. Black All-Wool Cashmeres..... 55 to 45c 40 in. Black All-Wool Cashmeres..... 60 to 50c 40 in. Black All-Wool Cashmeres..... 75 to 60c 40 in. fine handsomequality Fr. Cashmeres.....

Blk. Mohair Lustres at a reduc-

tion of 20 per cent, commencing at

Blk. Grenadines we have opened for this sale, and will dispose of at a very heavy sacrifice from last year's prices.

N. B.—The above quoted qualities of Cashmere were the cheapest goods in this market BEFORE THE RE-

CARSON,

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Chas. Gossage

& Co.

Children's Cloaks!

20 cents a yard and upward.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 23.—The first cleanup was yesterday made from a three dave' run
on ore from the Reno Mine, situated near Gayville, which yielded 250 ounces of gold, valued
by bankers here at a fraction over \$4,500.
Ninety-three tons of ore was crushed, averaging
\$50 per ton.

This morning's Pioneer contains the following:
"Maj. D. H. Conkling has returned from his
second trip to the newly-discovered oil region
near Jenney's stockade. He reports people
from every section of the Hills arriving to secure claims. There are at present fifty-two
claims located, a cabin being built on each.
Messrs. Bascom & Randall, who have had
much experience in other oil regions,
have taken up claims three miles distant from
the oil springs. They pronounce the indications
for oil the best they have ever witnessed. About
ten miles north of the oil springs, six sait
springs have been discovered, from one gallon
of the water of which one pound of pure sait
was extracted. Several parties are making
preparations to put up pans for sait extraction.
Sunday evening a party of six Indians undertook to drive some horses from Fletcher's
ranche, situated about seven miles from Crook
City. The only inmate of the ranche was a Mr.
Collins, who, by a continued fring, scared the
Indians off before they could get the stock.

NEW ORLEANS.

turning Board have presented a petition to the Superior Court praying for the removal of the case against them to the United States Circuit case against them to the United States Circuit Court under Sec. 641 of the United States Revised Statutes, on the ground that the law authorizing the selection of juries in and for the Parish of Orleans in criminal cases operates unjustly to the accused, insomuch as it places in the hands of the officers authorized by law to draw juries powers which enable them to draw such juries as they may see proper, and that, in this instance, out of the whole venire there is not a colored man. For the further reason that, by virtue of the existence of great public prejudice in the minds of the white population of this city, the officers have wittingly or unwittingly drawn such a jury as are believed to be impressed with this prejudice.

filed, and nice the case of coursel, gave Assistant row.

Judge Collom, of counsel, gave Assistant Attorney-General Egan notice in open court that he would apply for Commissioners to take testimony of absent witnesses in benalf of accused, to which Egan objected, first, on the ground that the defense had no right to take evidence in that way, and, secondly, because it would necessarily operate a continuance of the case, which he would not consent to.

Ex-Gov. Wells was present.

OVERTASKING THE ENERGIES. OVERTASKING THE ENERGIES.

It is not advisable for any of us to overtask our energies, corporeal or mental, but in the eager pursuit of wealth, or fame, or knowledge how many transgress this salutary rule. It must be a matter of great importance to all who do so to know how they can regain the vigor so recklessly expended. The remedy is neither costly or diment to obtain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is procurable in every city, town, and settlement in America, and it compensates for a drain of bodily or mental energy more effectually than any invigorant ever prescribed or sovertised. Laboring men, athletes, students, journalists, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, all bear testimony ito its wondrously renovating powers. It increases the capabilities for undergoing fatine, and counteracts the injurious effects upon the system of exposure, sedentary habits, unhealthy or wearying avocations, or an insalubrious climate, and is a prime alterative, diuretic, and blood depurent.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Ca-4 tarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, permanently cured by

RADICAL

SAYFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRIS assis, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insuffiction, and constitutionally by insufficient of the property of the standards. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufficient of the control of the sound of the so

An Enthusiastic Friend of Sanford's Radical Cure.

McHatton, Gast & Bowar's Fire AND McHatton, Gast & Bowar's Fire AND 25 Fine Street, St. Louis, Mc., Feb. 7, 1871.

The Street, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1871.)

A. A. MELLIER, Washington Av., City. — Dear Mellier: I have for some years been froubled with Catarrh, and for the past two years have suffered seriously with it. Noticing your advertisement of Skirrom's Rankery (Rabnoal Cwar), i decided to try it. Thave used only two bottles, and as a result i feel so much relieved that I presume on our personal relations and write this to you and sak that you take some measurest credit more prominently before the public, that to their may have such relieved in the public, that to their may have such relieved in the public, that to their may have such relieved the public, that to their may have such relieved the public, that others may have such relieved to the public, that others may have such relieved to the public with them.

I really think it particularly adapted to wanes of St. Louis people, and they all ought to know of ft, and those who need it should try R. I will risk the assertion that 1000 i oz. vials (as a sample) to be given away will sell as many bottles.

Try some plan. Let the people have it; they need R. I believe I could sell 8000 bottles myself—of course you could largely increase this number.

Said by all Wholesale and Retail Druggitts and

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Draiers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

LAME BACK

RHEUMATISM

COLLINS' VOLTAIC

Mesers. Wests & Potter: Gentlemen. — One year are I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumation In my right hip, to waite I was enbject. I tried to the him to my right hip, to waite I was enbject. I tried to the him to the limited and rheumatic curve, and the surprise. I tried to the himsens and rheumatic curve, and the surprise. I was almost immediately well again, and was able to work upon my farm as usual, whereas, before the application of the Pinster, I could do nothing, and every step gave me pain. A few weeks since, one year from the first attack, the disease returned, but I am happy to say the second Pinster removed the surprise. I was almost the first attack, the disease returned, but I am happy to say the second Pinster proved at efficacious sichefires, and I am now well. My write wishes me to add that one Pinster has nothing in the world of remedie. We think there is nothing in the world of remedie. We think there is nothing in the world of remedie. We think there is nothing in the world of remedie. The first there is nothing in the world of remedie. The first there is nothing in the world of remedie. The first there is nothing in the world of remedie referring the commend them to the suffering. Your very respectfully. Onlaw, Mr., June 4, 1578. ROBERT COTTON.

NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM.

Contiemen.—I bereby certify that for several years past I have used the Voltatio Plasters in may practice, and have never known them to fail in afording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a gask; nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value. Very truly yours.

BUCKSPORT, Ms., May 27, 1874.

Be careful to obtain COLLINE YOUTALD PLASTER, a combination of Electric and YouTald Plaster, a combination of Electric and YouTald Plaster, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above out. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dragress throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WILLS & FOUTER, Proprietors, Basson, Mark.

CURE.

SANFORD'S

We call public attention to the Husband's Calcined Magnesia...Four first premium silver medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose than other magne-sia. For sale in Government-stamped bottles a druggists' and country stores. "Remarkable Bargains!" We are offering in Misses' and Chil-

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, wind collc. and regulates the bowels. dren's Beaver and Matelasse Cloaks, Good Styles | Nicely Trimmed! priced Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices. "At One-Third Real Value!" CATARR -

Size 6 years: \$3, \$4, \$4.50 to \$9. Size 8 years: \$4, \$5, \$8 to \$11. Size 10 years: \$4, \$5, \$8 to \$12. Size 12 years: \$5, \$5.50, \$6 to \$13. Size 14 years: \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50 to \$15 These are all first-class goods in Fabric, Style, and Shape; accurately sized. No such opportunity heretofore of buying goods

of such intrinsic value at merely nominal prices. Ladies' Cloaks!

Fresh in Style and Material, at "Prices Especially Tempting."

Chas. Gossage & Co., State and Washington-sts. NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Mysteries of Paris, by Engene Sac.
Part II. is given away with No. 338 of the Fireside
Comounion. For sale by all Newsdealers.

FOR RENT.

TO BENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

> Room 8 Tribune Building. GENERAL NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the SIXTH INSTALL-MENT of the said Assessment, with accrued interest, is due and payable at the office of the South Park Com-missioners, No. 67 Dearborn-st. W. L. GREENLEAP, Collector.

BIRDS. BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Goldish & Aquartums. FRED KAENPPER, 127 Clark-st.
Talldermists' Materials, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. WARDFURGON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to a persons who may have claims areainst the Inite National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Bunningston W. Jaschson. Roctiver, with the legs proof thereof, within three months from this distance in the will be the same of the control of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Currency Flowing West from New York---Clearings \$2,800,000.

The Silver Market for 1877 --- Condition of the New York Banks ... The Gold Movement.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Meats Easier---Pork and Lard Firmer.

Breadstuffs Dull and Steady in the Morning, and Strong in the Afternoon.

FINANCIAL. Currency is moving freely into the interior. Chicago banks are drawing down their Eastern bal-ances in order to meet their country demand. Negotiable paper is offered more freely. Packers are borrowing more in order to handle the in creasing receipts of stock, and in some other di-rections there is a better demand for loans. Reits are still in request by the country banks.

Rates of discount were 7@10 per cent.

Some apprehension has been excited by the heavy failures East and the rumors of trouble among the New York banks. Chicago bankers are keeping no heavier balances East than are necessary for the transaction of their exchange business. New York exchange was sold between banks at 0c per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$2,800,000. THE SILVER MARKET FOR 1877.

An English authority gives the following facts of An angular market for 1877:

January opened with the market at 56% d and mproved to 58% d, the highest point touched; and lience it slowly but steadily declined until March, when sales were made at 53% d, the lowest rate of he year. From that time until September should ruled; but in October large Indian orders caused a steady rise to 55% d. Through the closing months the market weakened and prices again fell to 54d, the last quotation of the year being 53% d. The transactions of 1877 have been of great marnitude, the exports to India having been considerably increased by the requirements reat magnitude, the exports to India having been onsiderably increased by the requirements or famine purposes and by the cessation or farme murboses and by the cessation or three months—Sept. 20 to Dec. 12—of the founcil drafts on India; the total sent thither having amounted to no less than £12, 518,000, and in ddition about £1.500,000 was sent from the ina to alcotta. The orders from Spain have also been mportant. The supplies have come principally rom Germany, whence about £13,300,000 were seedved, and from the United States, about £2.00,000. During the year San Francisco also sent ten £14,74,000, and the total imports ere £21,147,000, and the total axports £19,400,000, the market retaining £1,687,000. The imports and growth self-side services and sent to the last five years have been

the State Bank, the Committee to co-operate, on behalf of the Boston banks, with the New York Clearing-House Association in taking measures to oppose the Bland Silver bill." It omits to add that men declined to serve. They stated that, ough opposed to silver as an unlimited legalder, they were not in favor of the New York plan of using it only for subsidiary change, and that they were also anable to approve the New York plan for doing business on a gold basis, independently of the action of Congress. The Bosten Clearing-House did not replace the gentlemen who resigned with others, and the whole scheme of co-operation with New York fell through. This is a different state of facts from that given in

A NEW INDUSTRY. reins of the banks breaking all over the countries of the banks breaking all over the countries up, at a heavy discount, the unused med check-books of depositors of broken ks. At Chicago its agent secured recently in week 1,000 such books. Each cherk has a ographed stamp on it that represents 2 cents, the firm has an arrangement with the Treasury which the stamps are redeemed. The agent gets 50 per cent commission, out of which he pays from 20 to 40 cents a hundred for the stamps. By book saves about one-quarter of a sent, or

THE TRADE OF BOSTON. The Boston Advertiser in reviewing the annual tables of the commerce of Boston for 1877 says:

As is well known, the general result is a small decline in the value of the goods shipped, but this is liable to correction as to the amount of the various commodities sent abroad, inasmuch as there has been a decline in prices; still, this deduction would not account for the whole of the decrease, which is something over \$2,000,000, and about 5 der cent. The decrease is pretty generally distributed between raw materials, food, and manufactured roots. There are, of course, many exceptions to the rule, but the loss has usually been greatest in the articles of largest trade. It is particularly heavy in what our Western [c] low-citizens call hogproducts, and the most important exceptions are wheat and raw cotton. The present outlook is favorable to at least a recovery this year to the liques which were reached during the year 1876, when our exports were larger than in any other like period in the history of the port.

DECREASE OF THE LOANS OF THE NEW YORK DECREASE OF THE LOANS OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

The most significant item in the comparative statement of the condition of the New York banks last week, and the corresponding week of last year, is the decrease in loans. Last week they were \$236,981,200, and in the corresponding week of 1877 were \$252,411,900. Legitimate business of 1877 were \$252, 411, 900. Legitimate business has not declined enough to account for this, and the amount of bad debts written off for the year was but \$4, 247,000. The larger part of the decline must be attributed to the Netter, Bonner, and Dunning failurer, and the general desire of the banks to strengthen themselves as the prices of bank stocks decline in the market.

of bank stocks decline in the market.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD TO THIS COUNTRY.

More than twe millions of gold are now on the way to this country from England. This movement indicates that heavy purchases of American commodities are to be made or paid for. It has been surmised that the English Government may be in the market to purchase breadstuffs and war supplies. If this is the case, the benefits of an active export trade will be felt by all branches of trade, and by the railroads especially.

active export trade will be felt by all branches of trade, and by the railroads especially.

THE DUNNING FAILURE.

Four of the New York banks which signed the agreement on the part of Dunning's creditors to give him an extension have canceled their signatures. The probable effect of this will be to force suspensions of the makers of the paper which he discounted, if they are held liable. The New York Evening Post is authority for the statement that "in many cases the makers of the paper, which Dunning pledged as collateral security for call loans received only a small part of the face of the paper—in fact, very much less than any 'discount' Dunning pieuges.

loans received only a small part of the face or she paper—in fact, very much less than any 'discount' rate' would leave as due them; and accordingly that they will test the question in the courts as to that they will test the face of the paper."

that they will test the question in the courts as to their liability for the face of the paper."

The London Manfair says that the discovery of gold in South India, so long asserted by some Australian specialators, turns out to be a fact:

In the coffee-growing district of Wynand, sixtytwo to tos of the auriferous quartz. described as "Alpha stone from Wright's level." has produced above thirty ounces of rich gold, or an average of mine pennyweights per ton. The gold has been bought by a Madras firm, and specimens, of the quartz have been aubmitted to the Governor, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The Commissioner of the district has visited the works, and the result is that a Company is projected to work the Alpha rock, with a capital of £150,000. A steady out-turn of gold, secured by capital and honest industry, would solve many of our most difficult Indian questions of finance and currency.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury is urged by the New York World to stop issuing gold certificates. The result would be that the burden of taking care of gold coin would fall upon the owners of it, and that they would be much more anxious than now

of gold coin would fall upon the owners of it, and that they would be much more anxious than now to push it into circulation at the earliest possible moment. The World thinks the Secretary might before long be importuned to take gold on terms of even exchange for greenbacks or bank-notes in his possession.

THE CALIFORNIA MINE.

The statement made at the last annual meeting of the California Mine showed that the receipts of the mine had been \$20,297,317,67, of which \$18,924,850,27 was the gross product of the mine since the last annual statement. The disbursements included \$14,940,000 in dividends during the year.

was renuine, a teller in counting this package would have passed the note if he had counted from the end. The only safe way to examine bank

TRADE DOLLARS IN NEW YORK. Large amounts of trade dollars from Carifornia are passing into circulation in New York. As they are not legal-tender, the savings banks will not take them on deposit.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 101@101% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99@98% cents on the della PORBIGN EXCHANGE.

United States as of 81
United States 5-20s of 85
United States as 6-20s of 85
United States as 6-20s of 81
United States as 6-20s of 81
EROKERS' QUOTATIONS. Chicago City 7 per cent bonds.

Chicago City 7 per cent bonds.

Chicago City 7 per cent se werage.

10754
Chicago City 7 per cent se werage.

10764
Cook Counts 7 per cent bonds (tong).

10764
North Chicago 7 per cent bonds (tong).

10764
City Railway (West Stid).

City Hallway (West Stid).

120
City Hallway (West Stid).

120
Traders Insurance Company.
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company.
Chamber of Commerce.

West Division R. R. 7 per cent certifs...*1034

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Gold opened and close at 101%, with sales in the interim at 101%@
101%. Carrying rates, 6% to 4 per cent.
Silver at London unchanged. Here silve burs are
116% in greenbacks and 115% in gold. Silver coin,

Governments strong.
Railroad bonds were active and firm.

speculation in Lake Shore. A large amount of stock was withdrawn from borrowers for the pur-pose of compelling them to become buyers. The effect of this was to reduce the rate for carrying Lake Shore to 2 per cent, while otherwise it would have been about 5 per cent, and to cause a buying of the stock by those who were short of it. Aside from the purely Stock Exchange part of the movement it was reported that yesterday eighty-two through freight trains passed over the road, which is fully a third more than a good average business. It was also reported that the difficulties with the Grand Trunk Line had been adjusted. The extreme prices for Lake Shore were 62% and 63%. In the last hour, Lake Shore fell % and the remainder of the list 16 @1%. The most active stocks were Lake Shore and Western Union Telegraph. The market closed steady. Transactions were 101.000 khares, of which 54, 000 were Lake Shore, 6, 000 Northwestern common, 5, 000 nreferred, 4, 500 St. Paul common, 1,000 preferred, 4, 500 Lackawanna, 2, 000 Michigan Central, 2, 000 Pacific Mail, and 15, 000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 3, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.
Custom receiots, \$225, 000.
The Assistant-Transurer disbursed \$620, 000.
Ciearing, \$19, 000, 000.
Sterling dull; long, 4814; short, 484. trains passed over the road, which is fully a third

1084 Currencies
470CEA.
2776 C. C. C. & I.
15 New Jersey Central.
30 Rock Island.
2398 St. Paul ptd.
101 Wabash.
894 Ft. Wayne.
884 Terre Haute fd.
485 Terre Haute ptd.
485 Chicago & Alton.
108 Chicago & Alton ptd.
996 Ohlo & Mississippl.
22 D. L. & W.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Consolidated Virginia 22. Overman 1886
California 200 Ophir 200
California 200 Ophir 200
California 200 Ophir 200
Caledonia 21 Sayraga 21 Caledonia 21 Sayraga 21 Covern Point 200
Caledonia 34 Sayraga 21 Caledonia 21 Sayraga 21 Covern Point 200
Covern Point 200
Caledonia 21 Sayraga 21 Caledonia 21 Caledonia 21 Sayraga 21 Caledonia uced to-morrow.
The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £95,000.
Paris, Jan. 23.—Rentes, 109f 25c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 23:

Wednesday, Jan. 23:
Canal st, 76 ft n of Randolph st, e f, 78x150 ft, dated Jan. 18 (George B. Zempelman to Mary W. Sea).
West Madtson at, 335 ft wof Hoyne av, n f, 60x180 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Frederick K. Morrill to Helen M. Morrill) and the first of Girard at, a w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 22 (Frederick K. Morrill to Helen M. Morrill) and the first of Girard at, a w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 22 (Frederick K. Morrill to Helen M. Morrill) and the first of Girard at, a w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 24 (Frederick K. Morrill K. Morroved, dated Jan. 24 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 25 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 28 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 28 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 29 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 29 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 29 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 19 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 29 (Frederick K. Morroved, dated Jan. 20 (

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

morning, and for the corresponding months ago:

Recetpts. Shipments. 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

wheat, 19 cate No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 1 soft spring, 67 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (147' wheat); 8 cars high mixed corn, 4 cars new do, 11 cars new mixed, 15 cars No. 2 corn, 35 cars rejected, 41 cars no grade (114 corn); 2 cars No. 1 osts, 16 cars No. 2 white, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (36 cats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 8 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (10

barley). Total, 355 cars, or 139,000 bu. Inspected outs 72,290 bu wheat, 31,700 bu corn, 5,737 bu cats, 832 bu rye, 18,003 bu barley.

It was formally announced on 'Change yesterday that W. N. Sturgis, Esq., has ceased to be a memthat W. N. Stargis, Eaq., has ceased to be a mem-ber of that organization. The reference to the decision of the Supreme Court, which thus practi-cally snatains the dignity of the Board, was ap-propriately received in dignified silence. The propriately received in dignilies stated on having Board is really to be congratulated on having achieved a meeting at which perfect order prevailed; and it is probable that its organized pro-ceedings in the future will contrast favorably with

those of the past.

A telegram from Rochester, Minn., stated that A telegram from Rochester, Minn., stated that the farmers' deliveries there show a marked decline within the past few days. Reports from other country points concur in stating that farmers are not willing sellers at present prices, and many of them are storing their wheat at the stations in hopes of better terms in the future. Meanwhile, the forward movement to the seaboard is free, the receipts at New York being large. It takes a couple of weeks at least to have a reduction of deliveries in the interior felt in the volume of receipts at tidewater. ceipts at tidewater. New York is dull as a wheat market this winter,

which fact is chiefly due to the low rail freights ruling. Grain is being freely shipped from this region at the rate of about 30c per 100 lbs. If 40c been sustained New York would have probably experienced a sharp demand for the wheat in store there, which in turn would have stimulated East-ern prices, while they would have been kept down here by increased cost of transportation. A good proportion of the grain that is received and shipped in this city passes through without being placed in store, which accounts for the difference between the magnitude of the movement as reported by the Board of Trade and the State authorities.

Board of Trade and the State authorities.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, and breadstuffs were generally dull, while there was only a moderate volume of trading in provisions. The trading was chiefly local all round, the number of orders from outside being remarkably small. The British markets are reported to be nearly at a standstill, and the condition is reflected to this city; the men who deal in produce being disposed to hold off till the tangle in the Orient appears to be solved. The general opinion is that the war is probably

The general opinion is that the war is probably over, to all intents and purposes, but the matter is involved in so much uncertainty that few care to take the risk involved in trading deeply.

The situation of the dry-goods market was the same as before. There was an absence of anything resembling reliefly the deepend or the most relief. bling activity, the demand for the most part being restricted to small amounts for the reassortment of stocks. Groceries were ordered with rather more freedom than on the two preceding days, but the market was on the means active, and the prevalent feeling was not especially cheerful. Prices, though generally well sustained, were not strong. There was a good demand for fair to fancy grades of butter but a very dull market for the lower grades. Prices were weak and unsettled. Cheese was quoted steady and unchanged. Prices of dried fruits and fish ranged about as better these was rectained as better the coll market there was not then one to the coll market there was not then our market the collection. fore. In the ofl market there was nothing new to note. Carbon was strong at the advance of the day before, and linseed and turpentine were also held at full figures. Leather, bagging, tebacco,

paints, coal, and wood were quoted quiet and un-hanged. Lumber was in moderate demand, and steady. The country trade is showing signs of improve-ment, and if the weather continues favorable will probably increase daily. It is reported that a good deal of snow has fallen in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, but it does not appear t tended farther south than Escanaba. and broom-corn markets were quiet and steady, Seeds were in moderate demand, flax being very firm and clover lower, while other varities brought old prices, the trading being on a limited scale. Hides were dull and weak at the late decline. Hay was slow, and prairie easier in consequence of the larger offerings on track and wagons. Poultry and eggs were firmer. The weather was cold, and there was less haste to sell, while the demand improved, and the supply was smaller than on former days of

grain and other fourth-class freight to New York, 37c for do to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, and 45c to Boston and other New England points. Loose eats are quoted at 10c, and boxed meats at 50 per 100 lbs higher than grain. All the produce now being sent Eastward is going forward at much heaper rates than the above.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Jan. 23.—Receipts—Flour, 14, 922 brls; wheat, 130, 500 bu; corn, 101, 250 bu; oats. 19, 615 bu; 130,500 bu; corn, 101,200 bu; oats. 19,615 bu; corn-meal, 818 pkgs; rye. 1,350 bu; barley, 9,900 bu; malt, none; pork, 1,910 pkgs; beef, 338 pkgs; cut meats, 5,551 pkgs; lard, 4,279 pkgs; whisky, 671 brls.

Exports—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 190,000 bu;

orn, 26,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu. The following table shows the quantities of flour.

at Chicago Customs Jan. 23: John V. Farwell & Co., 89 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 75 cases dry goods; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Charles P. Kellogg & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Field, Benedict & Co., 1 box hair cloth; David Wylie, 25 drums caustic soda, 21 tierces soda sah; the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, 14 cars spiegel iron; James S. Kirk & Co., 20 bris silicate of soda. Amount collected, \$8, 032.72.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular, within a narrow runge. The specialstive articles were firmer, while meats weakened, in sympathy with a reported deciling in Liverpool. Hogs were quoted firm, though in good supply, and this fact strengthened the hands of operators, except as above noted. The alignments of provisions exhibited a failing off in volume, and limits were said to have been reduced on some foreign orders.

Mass Poax—Was in fair request, and advanced 5c per bri, but closed only a shade higher than Tuesday evening. Sizes were reported of 1,640 bris spot at \$10,802 to 70; 2,750 bris seller February at \$10,702 to 73; 15,750 bris seller March at \$10.852 10.95, and 1,000 bris seller April at \$11.00211.05. Total 21,146 bris The market closed steady at \$10.05210.70 for spot; \$10.0520.07; agiler January; \$10.726 seller February; \$10.876 seller March; and \$11.02421.05 seller April.

Prime meas was quoted at \$9.00210.00, and extra prime at \$8.2528.50.

LAND—Was in fair request, with rather light offerings and advanced 5c per 100 lbs, closing 25c above the latest prices of Tuesday, with a widening of the March premium over February Sales were reported of 2,500 tes seller March at \$7.7567.424; and 1,250 tes seller hereil and 1,250 tes seller hereil at \$7.307.525; 17.507.525; 1

PLOUR-Was dull and tame. The trading was almost entirely local, and small at that, but quotations were nominally steady in sympathy with wheat. Sales were limited to 225 bris winters on private terms; 775 bris aprilg extras, parily at \$4.50 for low grade; 75 bris aprilg extras, parily at \$4.50 for low grade; 75 bris head, where and on private terms. apring extras, partly at \$4.50 for low grade; 75 bris buckwheat flour and 50 bris rye do on priyate terms. Total, 1,125 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choles to favorite brands of winters, 80.5027.00; good to prime brands of winters, 85.2566.00; choice to fine spring, \$5.2565.75; fair to good spring, \$4.5065.00; flow spring, \$3.0063.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.0063.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.7546.00; patent springs, \$7.006 \$5.50; low grade, \$2.62563.50; rye, \$3.2563.50; buckwheat, \$5.0063.25.

ton.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$10.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was quiet and unusually steady. The mar-

on track.

WHE AT—Was quiet and unusually steady. The market dropped see at the outset, in sympathy with the tone of Fritish adress but soon recovered see, and then ruled steady till too and close when it advanced to see above the latest over an close when it advanced to see above the latest over an close when it advanced weak on cargoes, Liverpool slow, and New York \$46% to lower, with an increase of about 20 per cent in site volume inspected into store here. The cooler weather of the previous night incited expectations of harder roads and a more fiberal movement in the country, and this, too, tended to weaken prices. The decline was not felt in the market for gilt-edged receipts, for which slippers were only willing to pay see premium over and the market altocycery to orders to deal in futures. And the market altocycery to orders to deal in futures, and the market altocycery to orders to deal in futures. And the market altocycery to orders to deal in futures, and the market improved to \$1.035(sil.05%, \$2.05.8c) and ruled at that till near the close, when the market improved to \$1.035(sil.0.0%). Seller March sold at \$1.035(sil.0.0%). Seller the month closed at \$1.035(sil.0.0%) colong at \$1.0.0. Seller than nominal at \$4695 below February. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 spring closed at \$1.035, No. 1 at \$1.005, and No. 3 at sold provided from the colon and the recovery of the colon at \$1.035 (sil.0.005) and the colon at \$1.035 (sil.0.005) and \$1.005 (sil.0.005) and \$1.005

bu. Wheat—Sales: 185,000 but at \$1,0314 cash, \$1,03140 cash, \$1,03140 cash, \$1,03140 cash, \$1,03140 cash, \$1,04140 cash, \$1,04

In the afternoon the markets were excited by the reports that England was likely to become actively involved in the Eastern war.

Mess pork advanced 124cc, sales being made of 3,750 bris at \$10.59%;ell. 00 for March.
Lani was firmer, sales being reported of 1,750 tes at \$7.425(407.45 seller March.
Shert ribs were firmer: sales 300,000 lbs at \$54c. and 200,000 lbs at seller February (at Sabula) at \$8.45.

200, (Do lbs seller February (at Sabula) at \$5.45.
Wheat was active and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ohigher}\$; Marca sold at \$1.04\sqrt{st}\$.04\sqrt{st}\$, and closed at \$1.04\sqrt{st}\$.04\sqrt{st}\$. After trading nours a saic of March wheat was reported at \$1.05. February sold at \$1.05\cdot{st}\$.05\cdot{st}\$, closing at \$1.04\sqrt{st}\$.04\sqrt{st}\$.05\cdot{st}\$. Corn was \$60 better. February sold at \$2\sqrt{st}\$.04\sqrt{st}\$.04\sqrt{st}\$. Coloring at the outside. May sold at \$2\sqrt{st}\$.04\cdot{st}\$. Corn was \$60 better. February sold at \$2\sqrt{st}\$. Mass pork was active and excited, closing firm and 10\sqrt{st}\$. Mass pork was active and excited, closing firm and \$10\sqrt{st}\$. Sign \$1.00\sqrt{st}\$. Sign \$1.00\sqrt{st}\$. Tebruary closed at \$10\sqrt{st}\$. Sign \$1.00\sqrt{st}\$. Sign \$1.00\s

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at \$1.90@2.06.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady. The city demand is meagre, and outside orders are scarce. Following are the quotations given by dealers: Choice green hurl. 6@70; red-tipped medium do. 5@5%c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 5%@60; red-tipped do. 4%@5%c; green covers and inside, 4%@6c; table trails, 4%@6c; red and inferior brush, 4@4%c; crooked, 3%e4%c;

Sietisc.
BUTTER—The market was without special new fea-

shipping boze being timer. The sales were saled shipping boze being timer. The sales were reported of 330 head and 6 ears at \$4.00 &4.30.

EGGS—Fresh receipts were shiper. Sales were made at 13244c. The receipts were smaller, and if the weather continues cold, are likely to decrease.

FISH—Met with a restricted demand at previous prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per 14-bri. \$4.00 &4.75; family whitefish, \$2.75-\$2.00; trout, \$3.256 &5.95; maskerel, extra, per 14-bri. \$13.50614.00; No. 1 shore. \$10.00240.50; telect mess, per 14-bri. \$16.00; 1.00;

Allspice, 18:41814e; cloves, 49:045e; cassa peppier, ISI-6810c; numera, mottled, offic; Blur, singer, 106-11c.

-True Blue, Sige; German, mottled, offic; Blur, crewhite Lily, 5ig-654c; White Bose, 5ig-654c; White Bose, 5ig-654c; C. Was in moderate local demand and steady, exme of the low grades. Fellowing are the one. No. 1 timothy, 88,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,0088, 50; No. 2 do, 88,00 Mg, 11 timothy, 38,00 Mg, 3

O or common stock boards.
Fencing. No. 1. 14 to 16 ft.
Fencing do, 12 to 20 ft.
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft.

LIVE STOCK. 884 1, 241

2,205 day's sales after all did not make a much larger aggre-gate than for the previous day. In prices no change was noticeable. The bids of buyers were generally lower than on Tuesday, but holders refused to make further sacrifices, and the day's trading was done as about steady prices. More choice beeves were offered than on the two preceding days, and there were several transfers at prices above \$4.50. The highest figure obtained was \$5.60. Alexander Cassell & Co. realized prominent sales were 30 head at \$5.25, by Bentley, Johnston & Co. : 12 head at \$5.10, by J. Smith: 17 head at Johnston & Co.: 12 head at \$5. 10, by J. Smith; 17 head \$5.00, by Conger Bros.; and 32 head at \$5.00, by Jan Jackson. The purchases of shippers were principa at \$3.5034.40, for fair to ordine steers weighing It, 1,050 to 1.500 hs. Feeders hald \$2.503.25, and obutchers \$2.003.00. The market closed steady.

butchers \$2.00@3.00. The market closed steady.

@UOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450
the and upwards. \$5.00@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine. fat, weil-formed 5year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300
to 1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.

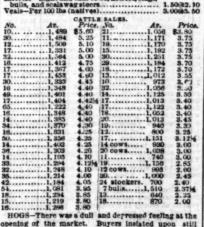
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.

3,75@4.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.

3,40@3.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city staughter, weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs.

2,25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs.

2,60@3.25



4.50; receipts, 500.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—BERUSS—Receipts, 1,050 head, against 2, 470 for the corresponding time last week; market firmer; from 81.00 per head to ide per lb higher; ordinary to prime native steers from 85c, to dress 50c lbs, to 10bet to dress 57 lbs, and two

64. 10; common, 83. 2563. 75; sales 21 car loads.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 23.—CATTLE-Receipts to-day, 187 head, all for agic here; total for two days, 920 head; prime, 85.0363, 25; good, 84. 50; common, 84. 484. 75. Hose-fits to-day, 2. 800 head; total for two days. 5. 775; Yorkers, 84. 1034. 20; Philadelphias, 84. 20 64.30. Sherr—Receipts to-day. 600 head; total for two days, 3,400; sailing, \$3.25@5.60.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board of

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livezpoot, Jan. 23.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 65s; Western, 53s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short ribs, 32s; long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s; shoulders, 25s; hams, 44s. Lard, 40s ed. Prime mess beef, 65s; lndia mess beef, 65s; stra India mess, 11ss. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s ed.
London, Jan. 23.—Livezpool—Wheat slow. Corn—New, 29s ed. Marss Lans—Cargoes off coast—Wheat weak; fair average No. 2 spring, 50m950s ed. Corn slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very dull. Pair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 45cg 45s ed.

98 6d.

Special Disputes to the obicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25-11:30 s. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 28s;
No. 2, 20s 6d.

GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 2d;

and export, 2,000: American, 5,000. BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12sed@12s9d o club, 12s9d@13s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring

CHERSE 648.
TALLOW—408 6d.
PERROLEUM—Spirits, 79 3d; refined, 108 6d@108 9d.
LINSEED OIL—278 8d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

KEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. *23.—GRAIN—Wheat more freely dealt in for prompt and forward fellivery at somewhat easier prices, though actual business indicated no important alteration; spring options declined 1/28/cp per bush: 40,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring reported at \$1.29; No. 2 Northwestern spring, January option, at \$1.2961.30; do February at \$1.2961.29/c; do March, \$1.2961.29/c; do March, \$1.2961.29/c; do March, \$1.2961.30; do Hay, \$1.2961.29/c; corn in rather more demand, and at somewhat stronger prices, though closing a shade weak; mixed Western ungraded at 403/40c, as to quality. Rye as last quoted, but dull. Oats more active but rather less firm; some export inquiry noted, but not to an important extent; mixed Western 2, \$00 but at 395%/27/c; white Western, 8,500 but at 395%/201/c; chiefly at 308/30%/c; No. 2 Chi-

export inquiry soces, out not to an important extent; mixed Western, 2, 800 but at 36%37%c; white Western, 8, 500 but at 36%30%c, chiefly at 39%30%c; No. 2 Chicago, 30, 000 but at 36%37c.

Provisions—Mess pork in limited demand for early delivery at easier prices; sales of 225 bris choice on private terms; quoted at \$11, 90%12.25; other kinds continue dull and unsettled; for forward delivery. Western mess more active, with January option quoted at \$11, 95%12.10; February, \$11, 95%12.10; March, \$12, 15; April, \$12, 25, with sales reported of 4, 000 bris Western at 44%6%c. Cut meats quiet, though without further change as to values. Bacon in fair request at rather firmer rates; long and short clear quoted at \$6,00%.12%. Western steam lard firmer for early delivery on a fair demand and less urgent offerings; sales of 525 tes at \$7,65%7.70; quoted to arrive at \$7,65%7.60; for forward delivery in more request, with January option quoted at \$7.70; quoted to arrive at \$7,65%7.70; quoted to arrive at \$7,65%7.70; quoted at \$7,70%; March, \$7,85; April, \$7,95; Sales 1,250 to February at \$7,67%67.73%; 2,250 tes March at \$7.80 \$7,85; and 750 tes April at \$7,82%; refined in rather better demand for the Continent; quoted at \$8,06%8.18%.

Tallow—In good request at steady prices; sales of

RECENTES—Flour, 2, 100 bris; wheat, 24,000 but corn. 20,000 but; oats, 17,000 but; ree, 3,000 but; barley, 8,000 but. Corrow—Dull and lower; middling, 10%; low middling, 10%; sales none; receiptal, 13,000 bales; shipmens, 11,000; stock, 33, 400.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—COTTON—Dull and lower; at 10%c.
FLOUR—Dull and drooping.
GRAIN—Wheat dull: red, 51, 1581, 18. Corn irregulated the control of the control o

GRAN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 118 92; No. 2, 118 20; spring, No. 1, 118 22; No. 2, 128 64; No. 2, 128 64; club, No. 1, 128 14; No. 2, 128 64. Corn—New No. 1, 288 34; No. 2, 238; old No. 1, 298 34; No. 2, 238; old No. 1, 298 34; No. 2, 298. PROVISIONS—PORK, 368. Lard, 408 64. LIVERFOOL, Jan. 23—Latest.—Corrox—Demand moderate at 64,696 7-184; saless 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 American, 2,000.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s. Resta Common, or Supered pare, 134.

Spirits of Turpenting—254 6d.

London, Jan. 23.—Refined Petholeum—074 Tallow—398 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-245 6d. ANTWERP, Jan. 23. -PATROLEUN-285 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

for good do; renned in less requess, while the loc.

Whisky-Sold to the extent of 275 bris at \$1.08% regular, showing rather less firmness.

Freights-General mayement moderate and on a comparatively steady basis as to rates; tonnage for grain and petroleum in comparatively limited request here and at the out ports; for Liverpool, room for grain at 8d asked per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YOSK. Jan. 22.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 11%011Mc; futures barely steady; January, 11.09c; February, 11.09c; 11.09c; March, 11.20g; 11.21c; April. 11.39c; Mar. 11.66c; June, 11.57611.39c; July, 11.65c; 11.59c; October, 11.29611.29c; September. 11.44c; 11.59c; October, 11.29611.29c; September. 11.44c; 11.50c; October, 11.29611.29c; Junderaded red winter, Roc. 2007. Red four quiet and unchanged. COR. Mal.—Steady; 22.50c; 22.90c.

COR. Mal.—Steady; 22.50c; 00.00c; very little demand. No. J. Milwayice, 81.29c; underaded red winter, Roc. 2007. Red four quiet and unchanged. Red pulled for the steady; 11.40c; 1

il; refined, 12c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 - FLOUR-D GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull; ambe

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
Jan. 23.—Hoos—Steady; \$1.784 s.
ecclips. 9. 600 head.
Flour—Steady; fancy. \$5,7866.50; family, blos. Grain-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1,1301.13. Corn-brixed, 35@355/sc; February, 38c. Bvc, 55c. Usa 32 PROVISIONS-Dull and lower; shoulders green, 83-clear rib. \$5.60; green, \$3,23. Haza, \$7,72 BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—Grain-Wheat dull and burn. Soo bu No. 1 Milwankee as \$1.25. Corn dail: 5 cm new on track at 43645c, according to cally neglected. Bariey quiet; 100 Canada on private terms.

OSWEGO, Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 198-wankee club. \$1.30; hard Duiuth crob. \$1.31; hall white Michigan, \$1.40; No. 2 Toledo, \$1.28. PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The trade movement only dow with package houses; cotton goods proceed leady and unchanged; prints moving slowly; the way the good of the country of the good o

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23. - SPIRITS OF TIME

MICHIGAN FARMERS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 23.—A Farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the State Scarl of Agriculture, has been held in Tecumen, miniing up an interesting two days' session is evening. Notwithstanding the terrible the attendance of farmers filled the the interest in the proceedings was by the presence of leading represen the Agricultural College faculty. Agricultural College, made the opening silms, setting forth the advantages of intellectual culture to the farmers of the future, and the internal college in imparting it. The leading and addresses the followed in

ence of the College in imparting it. The leading papers and addresses that followed during the sittings of the Institute was on "System," "Reform of Education for the Farmer," "Value of God Seeds," "Permanent Pastures," and "How to Manage the Hessian Fly," "The Food Value of Michigan Wheat," "Brain versus Macle on the Farm," "Veterinary Science Among Farmers," "The Cabbage-Worm, and How to Destroy It," and "The Best Breed of Cattletor This Region." These topics were made the subjects of brief discussion following their residue, and the occasion was voted one of great interest and benefit by the agriculturists in the tendance.

Sudden Death.

Special Disactich to The Chicago Truma.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 23.—Nathan & Somers, a prominent merchant of Sturgis, Mich., met his death in a very strange manner has this morning. Mr. Somers came to Kalamazo to be treated for a tapeworm, and secured the services of Dr. Long, who is a specialist in the lime. He complained of not feeling well, and left the drug-store of Mr. Long to try the beefit of a few moments' exercise and tresh and left the drug-store of Mr. Long to try the beefit of a few moments' exercise and tresh and left of a few moments' exercise and tresh and left the drug-store of Mr. Long to try the beefit of a few moments' exercise and tresh and left the store, seated himself in a chair, and complished of great pain in his stomach. Mr. Long cave him a prescription, and soon, clasping his hands across his stomach, he said, "I am in awful pain," and immediately, with severe covulsions, expired. There are all sorts of storing in circulation implicating different parties, and a post-mortem examination will be held to-morrow. Mr. Somers was a man of 30 years, as was highly respected at Sturgis. The impussional properties and the cease. SUDDEN DEATH.

WANTED.—T. C. ATCHISON.

Special Disputch to The Calcago Tribuse.

Galena, Ill., Jan. 23.—Theo. C. Atchisos, as extensive stock-buyer of Stockton, in this county, departed for Chicago on the 18th iscounty, departed for Chicago on the 18th stant, with a large shipment of cattle, the which time he has not been heard from, and his absence cannot be accounted for by his family or friends. Atchison had borrowed a hard amount of money from farmers in his neighborhood, and it is feared that he has decamped for good. He was accompanied to Chicago by son. His liabilities are said to be \$50.000 as his assets about half that amount. Credition are stripping his farm of everything morable, by process of law.

LIVER AND BLOOD DISEASE CURED.

DEAVERTOWN, O., July 15, 1877.—Dr. Flore,
Buffalo, N. Y.—DEAR SIR: I was an invalid to
years; my stomach, liver, and blood became
affected. The more I doctored, the worse No
came. In my despair I commenced the use of
your Goiden Medical Discovery and Favoria
Prescription. In two months' time I was instored to health. Many regard my cure as all
raculous. Very respectfully yours.

Mrs. Addis Besser.

MISCELLANEOUS. INJECTION by Druggists Ingrabate Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative. PRESCRIPTION FREE

Por the speedy cure of Nervous Deblity, was speedy, etc., and the whole train of speedy anta. Any druggist has the ingredients. Advan D. JAQUES & OO., 120 West Sixth-St., Circles S.

Horton, as follows:
We are satisfied that the Hogenesis is doing all that can be outside the satisfied and that many most for his will be possible to arrive for the wing of the bank wash to the management of it bear un business-like. Or an section who was have bed and provided rebuke of all homes ment to be enough facts already to be enough facts already.

THE BEE-

of the Una

Names of the Boys

on as First-Cla

MYERS' DEP

REPORT OF THE
An adjourned meeting of the
mas held at the Grand Pacit
Wright in the chair. There

Other Ba

The Depositors List

Mr. Hurley asked how r

Mr. Hurley asked how me Mow Mcom They Many said the proper he bes could fell. Hardly shrink. He didn't expect to on a dollar. [A voice, "P The Chairman wanted to one of the money. He are train set of men, calling I who went to the savings bas left as security a little piscelled a note. He wanted that. [A voice, "That know."] A newspaper ha who these men are who one look at their when we fa voice. "We will shoot When he himself got to the would go and shoot a banke he owns a carrings, and wheran away."] The books sho are the people ought to labelines. He didn't questly, but these were lived than one destructing away at the Beshive used up in Hitshiton rached in the matter of the felleve any court had with contract between him ach. Exa that the Co the depositors that cert of the depositors that cert of That was all. If men wing their house debts of it names, it was not to. Some of those or were nors. Some of those paid or were trying to were doing nothing in the know what they had given, lieved there was fraud. Way if, in 1872, \$50,000 of the same and t

went down East and be property, and, on comis \$57,000, charging \$3,000 cond mortrage for \$20,000, was a man who was a Dir owned a share of steel, a yet voted the depositors gave a second mortrage on when the property washing were worse men than \$7 'Only the devil is worse it A man in the hack of the "I went after his life once and a female said," I hav now."

"I went after his life once and a female said." I hav now."

Some talk then took plas of making public the same GIVERS OF THE U.

Beld by the bank. They The feeling was in favor of Braham read them was follows, it being stated the nothing toward paying the George T. Borrsan. 4. SOC. F. Junge. 25,033.

A. H. Borrsan. 4. SOC. F. Junge. 25,034.

M. H. Borrsan. 4. SOC. F. Junge. 25,034.

Who A. Shufeldt. 12,085.

Johans Brown. 60.

D. D. Michaels 88.

May Party. 46.

Heary Beardales 101.

Julius Silveranith. 515.

Jyman De Wolf. 46.

Solomon McElroy. 800.

M. J. Casey. 800.

D. O. Wilke and he, be loaned them money on the Mr. Manix asked if he tup some of the notes at ic assets.

Mr. Braham did not thi.

Mr. Braham did not thi.

Mr. Braham did not thi.

assets.
Mr. Braham did not thi long speech, saying it wa to come together, —it was pitched into Judge Willi Judge Jameson, who ap Tarnin Receivers. He controversy, and said the should not be left with represented the depositor good lawyer and have a Means. Acans.
Thus, however, was no Mr. Easson reported the be was a member had.
Mills, and were told that take place in DuPage/Concessary, he would enhim proceeuts.
The meeting then adjo of the Chairman.
The certificate-holder Pacific next Thursday. THE O The defunct banks p

mportance yesterday.
Third National Bank. a
County Treasurer, with
ary check—payable at
and that delighted indiv
McCrea's office with it,
Huck's credit. The Ree
porter when the head Huck's credit. The Rec porter when the balance would be paid, but certs at the State Savings I ber of D. D. Spencer harrest, and, it being for the savings I ber of D. D. Spencer harrest, and, it being for the savings I be combination lock, Hee take legal advice before one of the largest borse pository, and in it is largest borse pository, and in it is largest balance while a savings I be a brivate papers. Just we deed, it contains anythit tare, and those interes esized with a pardonab There is a lingering both a pile of assets in that dividend may result faceced depositors are ments.

Probably the most—a broken bank is the C Recaiver Hinkley cannels the reporter wanted to The reporter wanted to The sporter wanted to The sporter wanted to The Affairs at the other branchanged.

rectified Western, \$1.0001.10. se Market dall; quoted Ric carro-1001825c. Sugar strain, with a fa-se common to zood common, 54 fair, 84,6274c; yellow darfied

"ye. 5/00 bu; corn. 132, 500 bu; corn. ye. 5/00 bu; corn. 132, 500 bu.

a—Wheat. 38, 500 bu; corn. 132, 500 bu.

Milwauske, spende lower: closed firm; radice hard. \$1.07% No. 1 Milwauske, \$1.07% No. 2 Milwauske, \$1.07% No.

r; \$1.03.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 23 - FLOUR- Dult and unchange
Market dull; amber, \$1.3761. 41; r

\$1.464. 46. Corn-Market dull a;
mixed, 544c; and, 544c; Jarun
ary, 550. Oats in fair demand; we
mixed do, 370. Ryo scady (core)

ly; fancy, \$5.75@8.50; family, \$5.000

OSWEGO.

Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 1 Mu-bb. \$1.30; hard Dujuth club. \$1.31; No. 1 igan. \$1.40; No. 2 Teledo, \$1.51.

PETROLEUM.

ND. Jan. 23. —PETROLEUM—Market firm

ND. Jan. 23. —PETROLEUM—Crade quiet and

1.72% at Parker's, for immediate shipmacte;

126-123/c at Philadelphia.

Pa., Jan. 23. —PETROLEUM—The market

send at 81.36%, with fair sales: later in the

to 81.46%, at which figure it closed with

ments yesterday. 37,650 bris; transactions

OD bris.

c. Jan. 23.—The trade movement continues package houses; cotton goods generally, nchanged; prints moving alowly; Simpson's Dafon mourning prints reduced to 6c; Gian-dughams advanced (cc men's-wear wood-rate request; foreign goods quiet.

Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.13@1.15. 335%c: February, 36c. Ryc. 55c.

PETROLEUM.

. Jan. 23. - The trade me

TURPENTINE.

MICHIGAN FARMERS.

Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Mich., Jan. 23.—A Farmers' P.

nteresting two days' session in Notwithstanding the terrible ance of farmers filled the h

sence of leading representatives of ltural College faculty. Alexander Chairman of the Institute, made an welcome. President Abbot, of the I College, made the opening address, he the advantages of intellectual culfarmers of the future, and the infarmers of the future, and the infarmers of the Institute were can," "Reform of Education Farmer," "Value of Good ermanent Pastures," and "How the Hessian Fit," "The Food chigan Wheat." "Brain versus Musarm," "Veterinary Science Among "The Cabbage-Worm, and How to and "The Beat Breed of Cattle for and "These topics were made the rief discussion following their read-occasion was voted one of great benefit by the agriculturists in at-

SUDDEN DEATH.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
O, Mich., Jan. 23.—Nathan S. Som

official of the Chicago Promas.

O. Mich., Jan. 23.—Nathan S. Somment merchant of Sturzis, Mich., in a very strange manner hera.

Mr., Somers came to Kalamazoo for a tapeworm, and secured the r. Long, who is a specialist in that polamed of not feeling well, and store of Mr. Long to try the bensoments' exercise and tresh airmed to the store, seated himself and complained of great pain mach. Mr. Long gave him on, and soon, clasping his his stomach, he said, "I am in and immediately, with severe conred. There are all sorts of stories implicating different parties, and examination will be held to-morners was a man of 30 years, and specified at Sturgis. The inquest dly develop the facts as to his de-

ispatch to The Chicago Pribuse.

L. Jan. 23.—Theo. C. Atchison, an ok-buyer of Stockton, in this ed for Chicago on the 15th inarge shipment of cattle, since has not been heard from, and mot be accounted for by his famateur of the form farmers in his neighbor feared that he has decamped for accompanied to Chicago by one littles are said to be \$50,000 and it half that amount. Creditors is farm of everything movable, in the control of the companies of the control of the companies of the companies

BLOOD DISEASE CURED.
N. O., July 15, 1877.—Dr. Piere,
-DEAR SIR: I was an invalid for
mach, liver, and blood became
more I doctored, the worse I bedespair I commenced the use of
dedical Discovery and Favorite
in two months' time I was reh. Many repard my cure as mi-

Many regard my cure as mi-respectfully yours.

Mrs. Addis Benners.

tid of Names of the Boys Who Are Not Looked on as First-Class Pay-The Other Banks.

Assets.

MYERS' DEPOSITORS. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bee-Bive depositors
to beld at the Grand Pacific last evening, J. M.
Variet in the chair. There were between 100 and

Nov. 20, reported that they had had several inter-

The anets which the Receiver holds by rocovery and the meets which the Receiver holds by rocovery and sherwise to-day are as follows: lots in the South-Shore Two hundred and first the Westfall property making saddwise keep with the clear of incumbrance and the state of the comparation of the above it is yary difficult to determine in plan of the above it by ary difficult to determine in the same than the property was once held at about time. acre and one shares preferred stock in the Pacific Hallroad, par value \$20,000, nored and sixty acres of wild land in Wis-One hundred and any points of wind in and in law insandry unsecured notes, amounting in the aggregate
to the sun of \$81.04.13.
The sun of \$81.04.13.
The point in two brick stores, with 150
ter of groun value is about \$8,000.
Their value is about \$8,000.
The point in the sun of the point in the sun of the point with furniture,
the point in the sun of the point with furniture,
the point in the sun of the point in the point in the point in the sun of the point in the sun of the point in the sun of the point in the

was the orter tone. etc. amounting to 500,000 cm sking 520,000 insking 520,000 loaned by the bank on 50,000 of worthers insurance scrip. The parties went down East and berrowed \$60,000 on the property, and, on coming back gave the bank 57,000, charging \$3,000 commission, and a second mortage for \$20,000. Suppose, also there was aman who was a Director, though he newer own aman who was a Director, though he newer owned a share of siccel, and never held a prozy, yet voted the dapositors' money away; and he gave assend mortage on his house to the bank, when the property wasaiready about covered. There were wore ment than Sydney Myers. [A voice, "Only the deril is worse than him."]

A mas in jac hick of the room size shouted out, "I went after his life once, but dion't meet him"; and a femnie said, "I have a pistol ready for him now."

Some talk then took place as to the advisability of making public the names of the

GIVENS OF THE UNSECUARD NOTES

Lield by the bank. They amount to \$89, 540, 13. The feeling was in favor of it, and a notion that Brahm read them was agreed to. They were as follows, it being stated that these men were doing nothing toward paying their debts:

George T. Borman, Soid P. F. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. De Gurney. \$ 180. C. F. Jungs. 20,000 Fets Plorginson. 825. F. B. Jungs. Plorginson.

Ir. Braham did not think so. He then made a log speech, saying it was idle for the depositors to come together,—it was a waste of time. He pitched into Judge Williams, a bank officer, and Judge Jameson, who appointed only Ward and Juria Reservers. He alluded to the certificate concovery, and eaid the decision of the matter should not be left with Judge Williams. Nobody represented the depositors. They ought to have a good lawyer and have a Committee of Ways and Jean.

The however, was not looked upon with favor.
Mr. Eason reported that the Committee of which
he was a member had called on State's-Attorney
Mills, and were told that the trial of Myers would
take place in DuPage County in February, and, if
security, he would employ an attorney to help
him prosecute.
The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call
of the Chairman.
The certificate-holders will meet at the Grand
racide best Thursday.

THE OTHERS.

THE OTHERS.

THIRD NATIONAL.

The defunct banks produced but few items of apportance yesterday. Receiver Jackson, at the Inizi National Bank. gratified Louis Huck, late County Treasurer, with a United States Sub-Treasury check—payable at New York—for \$45,000, and that delignated individual hastened over to Mr. McCre's office with it, and it was placed to Mr. Huck—655,000—would be paid, but certainly not before spring.

At the State Savings Institution the safe-deposit but of D. D. Spencer has become an object of interest, and, it being fastened up securely by a sembination lock, Receiver Otis has concluded to the largest boxes in the massive iron demonstrating and first the late President of the largest boxes in the massive iron demonstrating—is a matter of conjecting, and in it the late President of the largest howe interested in knowing have been larged with a pardonable desire to have it opened. The desire is a singering hope that D. D. may have left life of assets in that iron box, and an increased divised may result therefrom: but the poor record depositors are prepared for disappointments.

Probably the most—not excepting the Beehive— broken bank is the Chicago Savings Institution. Becaiver Hinkley cannot see a dividend with a tel-sace, and reports the assets as totally worthless, may be a seen as totally worthless, in 1, 2, 5 or even 5 per cont for the bunkoed de-positors, but he answered nay, and would not give any hope.

Affairs at the other pursted banking concerns are WHAT WAS PROMISED.

To the Edstor of The Tribune.

Oxanna, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Rev. Joseph
Cook, in a recent address in Boston states that

"the Government promised to pay in read the principal and interest of money lent to it in the War for the protection of the nation. The whole people, including the debtor lass and the workingmen, authorized that promise through their representatives." He goes on to may that "to break their untional pledge is national infamy. It is national gambling, national cheating, national robbery. It is deliberate national injustice, not only to the rich but to the poor." [Applause.]

A long address in a similar strain to the above is built upon the one sentence that we have quoted at the head of this note, to-wit: "The Government promised to pay in gold." etc.

If I am not mistaken, Prof. Sumner founded his remarkable address in Chicago upon a similar announcement as a text. I am meeting with similar statements in Eastern papers every day. It is quite evident that some honest men believe such statements are true, and hence they are coming to very erroneous conclusions.

quite evident that some nonce, then once they are coming to very erroneous conclusions.

Now to the point I wish to make. Can you tell us where this idea that we have promised to pay in gold, etc., comes from? Can you name env clause anywhere in any act of Congress, or in air Government contract with anybody, in which, directly or by implication, we have agreed to pay our bonds in gold? If something has to be distorted to make out that we have made such a promise, what is it and where is it to be found? Either the West or the East is most marrelously deluded on this one simple question, to wil, has the nation promised, either directly or by fair implication, so pay its bonds in gold? If not, why do so many seem honestly to believe that such a promise has been unsde?

THE 1.-0.

Continuation of the Examination of William Penn Nixon,

His Bank Account Being Short, the Investigation Was a Brief One.

Investigation Was a Brief One.

In where an airty area of vitil and legitive the control of the party of the control of the party which also control of the party which also control of the party which also control of growth to reduce the growth to re

of the Directors in september, 1874, authorizing the giving of the chaited mortrage. He examined the record book and asswered that he could not find any. He did not know what authority was given for the issuing of that mortgage. Mr. Small, his counsel, prepared witness' answer to the boil.

"Where did you get the facts!"

The witness here buried himself in reflection for some minutes and then slowly answered that he presumed they were obtained from the books Mr. Palmer furnished him. In fact, he. Mr. Palmer, and the counsel were engaged almost daily in talking over the matter. He wished it distinctly understood that his hesitation was to enable him to give a direct answer.

The witness kept the minutes of the meetings of the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company, which was organized Oct. 18, 1875. The meeting was held at 10 o'clock. There were present Scammon, Palmer, and witness. Some by-laws were passed, He presumed the stock of \$100, 000 cane was issued that day. It was retransferred to the Company on the 21st. He could not state when it was reissued to parchasers. A portion was issued and paid for the same day. glould not give the name of any purchaser except humself. He bought \$50,000 himself. Over \$30,000 was sold about the same time. Mr. Bentley made a demand upon the witness to produce the stock-ledger. Mt. Small objected, but promised to bring it into court, and submit it for the informotion of the Court, and complainant's counsel.

"Were tile stockholders of the Inter-Ocean stock?"

"In two backnoes, yes."

Witness could not tell when the new stock. There was no contract or squeement for such.

THERE WAS A VERBAL UNDERSTANDING which amounted to a moral obligation. He could not state definitely who were resent at the meeting of the stockholders and, creators of the Inter-Ocean, when its desperate conference was talked over. They met to talk "were. They were taken up previous to the closing of the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company of his own account. He had forgotten all about the chattel mortgage, and when it wa

now in possession of the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company.

"WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE \$50,000 eheck—the proceeds of the sale—which was turned over to the Inter-Ocean?"

"It was used in paying its debts."

"What debts?"

"What debts?"

"Who had the bonds?"

"I don't know. They were presented for payment by the National Bank of Illinois."

"What bonds were they?"

"The 10 per cent bonds."

Mr. Nixpn here stated that he was anxious to go to business. His bank-account was short, and he had to make it good. And further examination was postsponed till Monday morning.

THE LATE J. W. TOWNE.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—It will be remembered that Mr. Towne's desth occurred on the 25th ult., but it is thought no oblitancy notice has appeared in The Tribuse. He had been a resident of this city since 1854, and was for many years engaged in the hotel business, having first kept the old Dearborn House, afterwards the Garden City Hotel, then located corner of Madleon and Market streets. Of unobtrustre and quiet manners, he was not a man of great popular note, but his thorough integrity and faithfulness to the requirements of good eitizenship in all the relations of life endeared him to a large number of personal friends, who will ever sorrow that he was cut down in the midst of his neefulness, at the meridian of his manhood. The friends of his family will be pained to hear it at his widow in her extreme sorrow is called to drink still deeper of the cup of affliction in the recent distressing sickness of her only son, a beautiful child of 8 years.

C. B. C.

THE COURTS

Responsibility of a Bank Which Indorses a Raised Draft.

Page & Smith in Hot Water-Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

BANKING LAW.

A decision of much importance to bankers was given last Saturday by Judge Biodecti in the case of the First National Bank of Chicago vs. The Third National Bank, and the Union National Bank against the Third National. The history of the cases is in brief as follows: About the 1st of February, 1877, a man calling himself T. J. Hencases is in brief as follows: About the 1st of February, 1877, a man calling himself T. J. Henderson, and pretending to be a commission mechant at 162 washington street, opened an account at the Third National Bank. After several legitimate transactions in the way of depositing and checking out, he deposited a draft for \$2,500 drawn by the First National Bank of Milwaukee on the First National Bank here and payable to his own order. The next day, Feb. 21, he deposited another draft for \$2,300 to his own order, and drawn by the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee on the Union National here. These drafts passed through the Clearing-House and were paid by the drawees. In a few days Henderson checked out all but \$200 of his account and disappeared. About the 1st of March, when the two banks here on which the draft were drawn, came to settle up with their Milwaukee correspondents, it was found that the draft for \$2,300 from \$23. The two banks then brought suit, holding that the action of the Third National in taking the drafts, stamping them "Third National Bank—paid," and sending them through the Clearing-House, was an indorsement in all cities in which there was a Clearing-House.

There are two decisions—one in, the 18th Wallace, the other in the 64th New York reports—which were cited on the case, and which

Wallace, the other in the 64th New York reports—which were cited on the case, and which Judge Biodgett followed in deciding the case,

reports—which were cited on the case, and which Judge Biodgett followed in deciding the case, though he does not quote them. The following is his opinion in full:

These two cases were submitted to the Court for trial withouts jury, and I gave notice to counse! I would dispose of them this morning.

I have not time to give an elaborate opinion, but from the facts in the case I am satisfied the plaintiffs ought to recover; mamly from the consideration that I think the defendant bank by indowing the draft which was raised by their depositor and deposited with them gave it a credit upon which the plaintiffs undoubtedly paid.

The point was made upon the trial that the drawer and drawer of their not using proper precautions to prevent drafts from being raised, the drafts being drawn for \$25.23, and raised to \$2,500.23, but I think that was an obligation equally upon them. The defendant put this draft in circulation, and they were equally bound with the plaintiffs to see to it that proper precautions had been used to prevent the draft from being mutilated or altered as well as the plaintiffs, the drawes of the draft.

I take it that if A gives his check to B for \$10.5 and B raises that to \$100 by the addition of a cipher to the ten, and B then deposits the check with his banker, and his banker in the dne course of business collects the check from A's banker, that each party has a reclamation against the other tall it falls upon the party who is to blame in the transaction. And it was the misfortune of the Third National Bank, in this case, that their depositor, who seems to have been the party who smanipulated these alterations in these checks. Is not to be found. The loss must fall finally upon the party who committed the offense.

I can see no other solution of a difficulty of this kind. It strikes me that the suthorities clied on the party of the plaintiffs are sufficiently in point to sustain this view of the case, although, of course, they are like any other case, or nearly every other case, that a rises in a c

Mr. Fuller—I suppose in each case we are enti-tled to 6 per ceat from the date of demand. The Court—Yes, 6 per cent from the date of de-

Judge Drummond was occupied yesterday in hearing a motion in a creditor's bill against the old firm of Page & Sprague, to compel Page to pay over some \$17,000, held by him either in his own right, or as belonging to his wife, and derived from the proceeds of the sale of some real estate he had given her. The complainants insisted that some three years ago he conveyed some real estate to his wife without consideration; that this had been sold and the money turned over to him; and that he should be compelled to pay it out toward the satisfaction of their claims. On the other hand, Page insists that the property was given to his wife while he was in good circumstances, and long before any of the complainants had recovered judgments against him: that his wife sold this land, and gave him the proceeds for a specific purposeto enable him to make up a deficiency in his account as administrator of the estate of his pariner, Maxwell. After some hours of argument, it appearing that Page might at any time be called on in the Probate Court to pay ever the balance in his hands as such administrator, in which case he would be between two fires if he had already paid it over to the Receiver under the creditor's bill, it was argued that he should give a bond for the production of the money when called on.

A rather nice point was also raised in the same case Monday by a motion for a rule against both Page and Sprague to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt. It seems that some of the creditors got an inkling of the intentions of the firm to flie their petition, and just the day before succeeded in getting W. D. Kerfoot appointed Receiver-of the firm's estate, and an order made turning over their property to him, and authorizing him to take pissession. A restraining order was slso made forbidding Page and Sprague from transferring their property, or doing anything to interfere with the Receiver's possession. It was claimed that the filing of the petition, which would naturally be followed by the appointment of

DIVQRCES.

Mary A. Scott filed her bill yesterda, stating that in May, 1806, she was married to Wilsam H. Scott. About two weeks after their marrage he began beating her, dragging her around the house by the hair of her head, and threatening b kill ber with a revolver, until she ran out of the bouse to save her life. About five years ago she was obliged to leave him, and she now asks for again permission to make that separation final.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of horse to Mary Matt from Jacob Matt on the ground of crucity, and to J. U. Muller from Caroling of crucity, and to J. U. Muller from Caroling of crucity, and to J. U. Muller from Caroling of crucity, and to J. U. Muller from Caroling of crucity and to J. U. Muller from Caroling of crucity and to J. U. Muller from Caroling of crucity and the same reason.

THE CHICAGO THE BUNG TO THE TANK OF THE BELL OF

Hurrle, on the ground of drankenness.

NEW SUITS.

Franklin MacVeach & Co. began a suit by capias in the Superior Court against Lewis H. Cass, a grocer at 635 West Lake street, to recover a balance of \$407.69, due for groceries sold him. They claim that on the 17th inst. their agent called on Cass to collect this balance, but he could not pay it, but offered to turn over ais stock of goods on redeipt of \$150 cash. This the firm refused to receive, but in time made an offer to exchange even, and Cass consented if he could not sell for a better price by the 21st inst. The day after, Jam. 18, he sold his whole stock for \$250. less than one-third its value, and is now preparing to leave the State with the money. Plaintiffs think this comes under the provision of concealing property with intent to delay and defraud creditors, and they ask that he may be compelled to give ball for his appearance when wanted.

H. A. Rust began suit for \$7,500 against the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company.

Isaac Crosby sued Charles L. Caswell for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John W. Rumsey began a sait for \$2,000 against.

A. H. Heath.

Charles Clayton sued the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake and Hugh Chittick to recover \$1,000 damages.

Fred Wisitzenees, for the use of W. M. Kennan, brought suit for \$2,000 against. W. McIlhany.

Delos A. Chappell began a suit by attachment to recover \$1,282,40 from R. D. Wood & Co.

The University of Lewisburg commenced suit for \$5,000 damages against Philip A. Hoyne.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Lilly Mary Corqueville, a minor, letters of gaardianship were issued to Edward Corqueville, under bond for \$22,000.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON CASE THE CHICAGO & ALTON CASE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Spring Till, Jan. 23.—The Attorney-General is to-day advised that the decision of the Supreme Court filed at Ottawa in the Chicago & Alton capital-stock case is for the people. The point raised was as to the validity of the assessment of the capital stock of the rood, and of one line where the Company claimed a portion of it to be only leased, and as to the distribution of the assessment through counties where the leased lines run. The Court, as Attorney-General Edsaul is advised, has sustained the assessment and the distribution. This is an important decision, on which several suits depend.

THE POPULAR FUNDING BONDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—An editorial appeared in THE TRIBUNS of the 19th inst. entitled the "Popular Funding Bonds," which contains expressions of opinion in regard to Sherman's Small-Bond bill now before Congress which I do not believe the editor, on reflection and in do not believe the editor, on reflection and in view of the suggestions herein made, will indorse. I would not venture to call the opinion in question through The Tribune did I not believe that it as a newspaper seeks the good of the whole people, and not a class merely, and that the subject will be treated in that frank and honest manner which has heretofore characterized the course of The Tribune on the questions of finance which now agitate the country. The Tribune, in the editorial referred to (which seems to have been written in answer to my letter which appeared in the same issue), after urging the issue of United States bonds in sums of \$10 and upwards, says:

United States bonds in sums of \$10 and up-wards, says:

The savings of the country in the present distract of banking institutions will flow into these bonds at a rapid rate.

Agreed; and herein to a great extent lies the danger. You then continue:

Nor is there any danger that the open market will suffer by being drained of its corrency resources in case large amounts of greenbacks shall be invested in those bonds. The greenbacks will come out again immediately. Thus if one hundred millions of greenbacks were put into the new bonds, these greenbacks would be immediately sent

out into the country to buy gold, and a proportion-ate amount of the old bonds would be called in and paid off.

in the process of the specific proposed on the control of the specific proposed on the process of the specific proposed on the Probate Court of the center of the partner, searing that Proposed Court of the center of the specific proposed is over to the Receiver under the creditor's full, the character of the control of

NO EXEMPTIONS. NO EXEMPTIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Will you please answer the following: Is a man exempt from personal tax who has served his time in the New York State National Gnard, and has been honorably discharged,—does it exempt him from paying personal tax in any other State in the Union? Yours.

R. Y. S. M. A RURAL MURDER.

An Old German Resident Proviso Shot by a Neighbor.

The Story of the Crime as Told by the Witnesses---Slayer and Slain.

At noon yesterday Coroner Dietzsch found in his office a note from M. F. Connell, Justice of the Peace at Maywood, stating that a man named Paul Ort had been shot and killed Friday night in the Town of Proviso, three miles west of Maywood, it was believed by an assassin, and that an inquest on the remains was the thing most wished for. After reading the notification, the Coroner lost no time in making preparations to go out. There was no train convenient, and so he got a horse and carriage, took his deputy and County-Physician Geiger in, and started. He left his team at Maywood, and the trio went the remainder of the distance on foot, arriving at a late hour in the afternoon.

a reporter for THE TRIBUNE shortly afterward drove out, and gained the following particulars of the tragedy from all the witnesses whom he could

the tragedy from all the witnesses whom he could find:

THE BOUSE OF ORT
was filled with many neighbors and interested parties. The building itself was a small, story-and-a-halr structure, like most of those occupied by the German farmers in general throughout the Prairie State. In a small room adjoining the one occupied by the family as kitchen, dining-room, and parior lay the body of Paul Ort, covered with a sheet. A portion of his clothing remained upon him, and his body was covered with a sheet. A portion of his clothing remained upon him, and his body was covered with dry, clotted blood. Just below the lower rib upon his right side was a round, ragged hole, into which a man might have inserted his thumb. In the room were found a double-barrel shot-gun, empty, which had the appearance of having been recently discharged, and an old muzzle-loading pistol. One of the men brought the reporter a pop-bottle, about half filled with conical-shaped lead balls, or slura, weigning about half an ounce each. All the parties present seemed-possessed with the bellef that the jagged wound was produced with one of these bullets, although they said the owner of the above-mentioned weapons state positively that the old shot-gun was loaded with fine shot.

The reporter, having arrived considerably in advance of the Coroner and his party, immediately proceeded to investigate the matter by interviewing the parties present who appeared to know most about it.

SEBASTIAN ORT,

proceeded to investigate the matter by interviewing the parties present who appeared to know most about it.

SEBASTIAN ORT,

a grown son of the deceased, was first interrogated, and his story ran substantially as follows: His father was about 58 years of age, was a native of Germany, and had fived in Proviso since 1857. He left a wife and four children. The latter had gone to Chicago Tuesday with two of her children, but a man had been sent to the Maywood depot for her, as she was expected on the afternoon train from the city. His father was a pasceable man, and had never had a quarrel with appbody in his life. He was not drunk at the time of his death, though he had been in the habit of drinking a little occasionally. One of the near neighbors, John Glaser by name, lived nione. His children had all left him. He had been married twice. His first wife was dead, and his second had left him on account of his peculiar habits, and had gone to live in Chicago. The old man had lived sione for the past four or five years, cooking his own food, taking care of his own house, and mingling very little with his neighbors. He was in the habit of drinking to excess, and it was seldom that he could be found entirely sober. At times he went on a heavy spree, which would last several weeks. His troubles and the liquor which he drank had reduced him almost to imbecility. Last Monday he went to Elmhurst and bought a quantity of liquors, which he brought home, and then went over, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and asked Mr., Ort and Sebastian to come to his place the next day and help him kill some hogs. The Orts agreed to do so, and accordingly the next morning they went over, and the hoss were killed and dressed. It was made an all-day's job. One or two of the neighbors were present during the day and assisted, among whom was a middle-aged man named Mr. He had a sested, among whom was a middle-aged man named

mediately. Paul Ort, who was still alive, was placed in a chair, and the two men carried him to his home, distant about forty rods. Arrived at home, the wounded man asked of his son, "Where's mother?" He then said, "Bastian, have von no love for me?" His son replied that he had, and asked him if he should bring a doctor. His father simply answered "Yes." This was the last word that he spoke, and he died at ten minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was supposed that he was shot between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Secastian further said that Fred Hansmann resuded about two miles and a haif northeast from there, was a painter by trade, and had but lately returned from a visit to Germany. His father had no money with him. Hausmann told him that Glaser's stovepipe came down once or twice, and Ort and Glaser had some words together about putting it up. Hausmann was sitting on the longe at the time, and paid very little attention to the row, until suddenly the lights went out and he heard a shot fired, and Ort hallooed for help. He said, "Fritz, Fm shot," Hausmann asked him who did it, and he replied, "Join Glaser shot me." Glaser went over to Mr. Sauck's after that and said, "Come over, Mr. Sauck's after that and said, "Come over, Mr. Sauck's an accident has happened. Paul Ort has shot himself, and people might think I shot him." After Sauck had arrived at Glaser's the latter said to him, "Help the put up my stovepipe; let him [Ort] he there. He's most dead, an how."

The reporter dismissed Sebastian Ort, whom he had interrocated in an upper chamber in order to be free from the crowd of men, and went in search of

The reporter dismissed Sebastian Ort, whom he had interrogated in an upper chamber in order to be free from the crowd of men, and went in search of PRED HAUSMAN.

The latter was readily found, and was taken above, where he told substantially the same atory as related by Sebastian. He said the deceased had been scoiding Glaser all the afternoon and wening, calling him all the names he could think of, on account of his drunken habits and imbedility. Husersam had laughed heartily at the talk, but had thought nothing further of it. The stovenipe had come down two or three times, and this seemed to trouble the old man Glaser comelerably. The last time it came down it was late in the evening. Hausmann was lying upon the soft dozang. A lausmann was lying upon the soft dozang. A lausmann thought he saw Ort strike Glaser, and suddenly the lights were put out, and he heard the report of a gun, and a scuffle ensued, during which Ort cried: "Frits, I'm shot! John Glaser shot me." The witness was very much excited, and scarcely knew what he was doing. He remembered going to the door and calling for help. Then Sebastian came, and he and Glies carried Ort home. Glaser, he nelieved, also went out somewhere and called for help. Hausmann followed Ort to his home, where he remained awhile and then went home, retarning again at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE CORONER

arrived while the reporter was in the chamber, and immediately impaneled a jury from among those present, all of whom were Germans. Dr. Geiger made a post-mortem examination, and found swereral small shot. The lower lobe of the liver was bailly ruptured, and contained the entire charge of the gun. From the nature of the wound, it appeared that the muzule of the weapon must have been placed close against the abdomen when the trigger was pulled, and there was mot the shadow of a doubt that deceased came to his death from the effects of the liver was then visited. Here everything was in dire confusion. The stovepipe lay upon the floor in sections, and sock

Sen-Lions Accused.

In a recent meeting at San Francisco of the Senate Committee on Fisheries, the State Fish Commissioners, and a Committee representing the fisherment of the const. the constitutions at the contraction of the contraction of

the destructive performances of the sea-lions in the barbor was actively discussed. One of the fishermen's representatives said that it was estimated that there were 25,000 sea-lions within a radius of a few miles, consuming from ten to forty pounds each of fish per day; the sea-tions were protected, while the fishermen were harassed by the Game laws. Another witness declared that salmon captured in the Sacramento River often bore the marks of injury from sealions, having barely escaped with life; but it was supposed that the salmon less frequently rell victims to the amphibians than did other fishes that cannot swim as fast. The testimony about Chinese fishermen was very conflicting. On the one side it was said that they stripped the waters of young fish by using nets with small meshes. On the other it was declared that the chief business of the Chinese fishermen near San Francisco was to catch shrimp, of which they obtained \$150,000 worth in a season; they also caught about 100 barrels of sturgeon per month. The Chinese never leave small fish to rot upon the shore; they are too frugal for such waste; the heaps were left by Italians. It appears from this statement that Italians of the poorer class are also numerous about San Francisco.

The French Wine-Crop.

The French wine-crop of 1877 is estimated at a total of 1,340,917,986 gallons, as against 920,628,456 gallons in 1876. Out of the eighty-six departments, exclusive of Algeria and Corsica, into which France is divided, there are only ten in which no wine is made: the Nord, the Pas-de-Calais, the Somme, the Seine-Interieure, the Calvados, the Orne, the Manche, the Cotes-du-Nord, the Finistere, and the Haht Rhin (Belfort), all of which, with the exception of the last-named, are on the northwestern coast. The sixteen departments which produce the largest quantity of wine are as follows:

Not Entirely Destitute.

Bainbridge (Ga.) Democrat.

He had been gone from the parental home six months,—left home in the first bloom of summer, with a smile upon his brow and a pickax in hand. The Black Hills his destination, glory and gold the goal. A summer spent amid the auriferous rocks,—industry, perseverance, and a rare knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy his useful tools, in addition to the pickax. Results are such that he is enabled to return sooner than his most sanguine expectations had allowed him to dream of doing. Almost home, he pauses outside the town until nightfall and sends to his waiting, expectant parent the following suggestive message: "Bring me a large blanket and a pair of old pants—I've got a hat!"

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chl-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train lesving Chlcag-at 10:39 a. m.
No other read runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chlcago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD

Mendota & Galesburg Express.	7.25 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Ottow & Stream Express.	7.25 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Ottow & Stream Express.	7.25 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Ottow & Stream Express.	7:25 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Dubuque & Slour City Express.	10:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express.	10:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Ransas & Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Downer's Grove Fassenger.	3:15 p.m.	7:55 a.m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger.	4:15 p.m.	10:40 a.m.
Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
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Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Otto Colorado Express.	10:30 a.m.	Aurora Passenger. \$5.30 p.m. \$8.558 a.m. \$

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

| Deare. | Arrive.
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex... *10:00 a. m. *4:00 p. m. ; 7:00 a. m.
| 17:00 a. m. | 17:00 a. m. | 17:00 a. m.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. *3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex. .. *9:00 s. m. *8:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex. .. *9:00 s. m. *9:00 p. m.
Pekin and Feoria Fast Sapress *9:00 s. m. *5:00 p. m.
Pekin and Feoria Fast Sapress *9:00 s. m. *5:00 p. m.
Streater, Lacon. Wash'ton Ex *12:30 p. m. *3:40 p. m.
Joilet & Dwight Accommost *1 *4:35 p. m. *9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Milwankee Express.

*7:55a. m. *7:55p. m.

*7:55p. m. *10:10a. m. *4:00p. m.

**Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Mighs Express.

**All trains run vis Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minnespolis are good either vis Madison and Frairie du Chien, or vis Westertown, LaCrosse, and Wiscons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices,
e0 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

RALTIMORE & OHIO.

Prains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroc-st. Ticket Offices: 63 Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Facific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

(orning Express. 5:50a. m. 5:40a. m.
30:40p. m. 6:40p. m.

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. R.
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side.

Depar Arrive.

BAIR RESTORATIVE.

TELET RELEASE

SAVEITO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.-The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR-Is is the passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it ?

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR .- For by as

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Bosides being the best hair dressin Besides being the next hair dreams ever produced, Lyon's Kathairen will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to baid heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming mires which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unaqualed.

1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.

3. To Remove Dandruff.

4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Katheiren & n sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and danb the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to re-store the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful tollet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathaire-a

· SOLD EVERY WHERE

AMUSEMENTS. THE TABERNACLE.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, FIRST GRAND CONCERT to be

50 ARTISTS. D Saturday Matinee, Saturday Evening.

Assisted by a brilliant array of solo talent, for which seats are sold at 23, 50, and 75 cts., at Root & Sont, 168 States. Reserved cests cook no more that STANDING-ROOM.

GEO. B. CARPENTER. Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. H. HAVERLY Proprietor and Mi

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1. Matinee Prices, 25c and 50c THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON." Rvery Night and Wednesday and Saturday Matines,
ROBSON and CRANE,
In their most successful of all comedies, written expressly for them by Joseph Bradford, of Boston, entitled
OUR BACHELORS.
Judge Joseph Jowler, a retired Lawyer, Mr. W. H. Crans.
Supported by a superb Dramatic Company.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

ALL THE RAGE THE RESOLVE! ALL THE RAGE THE PACE TO FACE! JOHN DILLON, Four Comedians BOLAND REED, FULL COMMUNICATION OF THE CAST. HARRY PEARSON. IN THE CAST. Seens—New York and Long Branch. Time—Lay Duy. Every Night and Saturday Matinee. COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,

Mesers. DOWLING & STEPHENS in their Thrilling Border Drama.

A LIFE FOR A LASH, or The Dogs of the Ranch. Also a Vandeville Entertainment consisting of a Company of 20 TALENTED ARTISTS 20.

Matinee Friday at 2:30 p. m.

HOTELS.

Hotel Emery, Vine-st., above Fourth, Cincinnati, O. THE BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 83 PER DAY INCLUDING ROOMS

Or Hooms is per day, meals extra. House first-class in creary respect, and sumptanously furnished. All rooms Large and Light. Location best in the city.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL Victoria Hotel,
NASSAU, N. P.,
B. L. BOYT, Supt. MELEN. CONOVER & KING, Prop'rs.
N. Y. Office, 115 Broadway, New York.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

ERIN Saturday, Jan. 19-3 p. m.
QUEEN Saturday, Jan. 20-11 s. m.
To London.

CANADA. Thursday, Jan. 24-994 s. m.
Cabin. \$50 to \$70, currency: sterrage, \$38. Drafts for \$1 upward issued at very low rates. Apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

Arend's Kumys or Milk Wine, a de-licious sparkling beverage, fanous for its invigorating and fastening qualities, specially earful for dys-peries and the eleculars. A. AlEND, Obemist, 179 Maddoon-st. SCALES. FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

Photographer
Photo

For Sale by Druggists Rverywhere. nfallible and revative. the whole train of stoomy attend-the whole train of stoomy attend-t has the ingredients. Address Dr. to West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Chin

RIPTION FREE.

THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Gen. J. S. Rey South Town Collector Kimball's work yesterday pots up about \$50,000, of which Mesers. Field & foots up about \$50,000, or which means. Field a Leiter pand on personal property \$38,827.76. Will "Reader," who sent a curious circular to this office, please state more fully what be knows concerning the person who is said to be the author

passe. optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 11 degrees; 10 a. m., 14; 12 m., 20; 3 p. m., 25; 8 p. m., 25. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.13; 8 p. m., 30.23. nissioner Raum has sent word to Coile

Commissioner Raum has sent word to Consector Harvey here to allow cigar-manufacturers to self their refuse sweepings, strippings, etc., to florists for fumigating plants, and to sheep-growers for use in making infusions in which to wash sheep. At a meeting of the Chicago Photographic Asso-ciation the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Joshua Smith, President; George J. Klein, First Vice-President; G. A. Donglass, Second Vice-President, A. Hall, Secretary; O. F. Weaver, Treasurer; P. B. Greene, R. Cunningham, E. Harwick, Executive Committee.

wester, Treasurer to B. Green, a. Channing-ham, E. Harwick, Executive Committee.

It was authoritatively stated yesteiday afternoon that Judge Drummond had informally told District-Attorney Bangs that he would overrule the demurrer to the original ples of Dickenson, Abei & Co, in the suit to recover the tax on alleged stolenhighwines. Judge Bangs did not know whether the case would be taken to the Supreme Court on the demurrer, or given to a jury on the plea. In the latter case the Judge said he would rest the cause on presentation of the distillers' bonds and the Commissioner's warrant for the collection of the assessment, leaving the defendants to prove the negative of the proposition.

The number of proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel has just been increased by one, Messrs, John B. Drake and Tyler B. Gaskill having admitted Mr. Sam Parker, the genlal and polite clerk, who has presided there for so many years, to a partnership with them. The patrons of this famous hotel all know Sam Parkeras one of the most experienced and urbane gentlemen who has ever had the fortune to cast his lot in the hotel business. Behind the counter he has always been ready to receive a guest, and no one ever entered the portals of a hotel where Sam was on duty without being greeted with some pleasant remark which at once made him feels thome.

ed with some pleasant remark which at once made him feet at home.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of George Mueiler, the boy who was burned to ceath at the fire on North Market street Tuesday night. It appeared from the cridence obtained from a fireman by the name of Gray, Sergt. Hathaway, of the police force, and the father of the boy, Henry Mueller, that everything was done that could be done to save the boy, and that the latter was partially deranged from the effects of epileptic fifs. It was thought the excitement brought on one of these swells and while in this condition the boy was amothered to death in the smoke. The inquest did not develop any facts as to the origin of the fire.

The attorneys of Messra. Holden, Lipe, etc., appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, whereupon the Clerk entered the judgment rendered Monday by Judge McAllister ousting the newly-appointed Commissioners. This having been done, and it having been agreed on both sides that the case should be carried up to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, the restored Commissioners went over to the office on the West Side and took possession. They will hold a meeting the first Thursday in the next month, when an Auditor will probably be elected. Mr. Kerr, the temporary Secretary, has turned over the papers and books of the Board, together with the cash on hand, to the Assistant Secretary.

The chess tournament fer the silver cap offered by the Chess Ausociation is now in progress at No. 150 Dearborn street, and is exciting considerable interest among the devotees of that absoroing game. There was no play last evening, except in an amsteur way. There are six contestants, each playing two games with their respective opponents. The cup is to be held by the winner against all challengers for the year. The tournament began Tuesday. The contestants are it Gogrin, Arensburg, Crawford, Uedengan, Watson, and Adair, all accomplished chess-players. At the close of the first day the record showed that Gogrin had lost two to Arensburg, and Uedermann test two to Crawford. The game between Watson and Adair, in which thirty-sever moves were made, was postponed till Saturday evening. The tournament will be resumed this evening between the other players.

The Supreme Court has just decided the long-

Saturday evening. The tournament will be resumed this evening between the other players.

The Supreme Court has just decided the long-fought case of Martin Allen vs. The School Trustees of Lake View. Allen's son, with his father's consent omitted the study of grammar. After he had been admitted to the High School, it was discovered by the teachers that he was deficient in grammar, and they required that he study it and pass in that branch also—keep up in all grades. Not complying with this demand, he was expelled, Judge Gary decided that it was for parents, and not schoolmasters, to say what branches calidrenshould study in the public schools, and it was optional with the parent to have a child discontinue as study if he (the parent) so piensed. This decision of Judge Gary's, which was rendered a year axo, has now been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Hitherto, in the city schools, as well as elsewhere. A scholar exceedingly proficient in one branch has been held bage in a lower civision because deficient in another branch, and his progress has thus depended on his proficiency in that oranch for waich he had the least capacity. Under this decision of the Supreme Court, however, that constant difficulty can be done away with, and if a father decides that his child is utterly incapable of learning arithmetic he can direct him to discontinue that study without its interiering with his advancement in the schools.

One case of scarlet fever only reported yest

of \$3,000.

Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$90.62 from the Water Department, and \$.97 from the Comptroller. The disburse-tits amounted to \$1,150.

ments amounted to \$1, 150.

THE ARMSTRONG MONUMENT.

The Committee on Organization, in connection with the movement to erect a monument to the late Col. George B. Armstrong, met yesterday afternoon in Room 4 of the Post-Office building, Mr. Fernando Jones in the chair.

Affer a painful amount of talk, the Committee decided to call the organization "The George B. Armstrong Memorial Association," and chose the following officers and appointed the following Committees:

mittees:

Chairman—The Hon. John Wentworth.

Frommer—J. R. Waish.

Secretary—James E. White.

D. Squiers.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Anson Stager, Joseph Medill.

W. F. Storey, William Penn Nixon. Hermann Kaster.

Andrew Shuman, O. A. Willard.

Executive Commutice—Fernando Jones. Charles Randoph. J. H. Doie, F. W. Paimer, Philip A. Hoyne, J. Y. Scammon, N. K. Fairbank. C. B. Harrison of Milwankee. L. Wilder of Oakkin, J. E. Stewart and M. Y. Ealby of Washington, W. B. Thompson of Tole-dunkee. L. Wilder of Oakkin, J. E. Stewart and M. Y. Ealby of Washington, W. B. Thompson of Tole-dunkee. M. Washington, W. B. Thompson of Tole-dunkee. M. Washington, W. B. Thompson of Jones. George B. Armstrong, Jr., F. W. Palmer, W. Warren, A. S. Beynolds.

The Committee on Selection of Memorical—Fernando Jones, George B. Armstrong, Jr., F. W. Palmer, W. Warren, A. S. Beynolds.

po. J. B. Harlow of St. Louis. J. B. Johnson of Fond du Lac. Wis. M. J. McGrath. James E. White.

Committee on Selection of Memorial — Fernando Jones, George B. Armstrong, Jr., F. W. Palmer, W. Warren, A. S. Beynolds.

The Committee then adjourned to meet next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The razing of the old Singer Building, corner of Washington and State streets, goes slowly on. Only a portion of the upper cornice fronting on State street has been, so far, taken down. It requires considerable labor and care to take down the walls and save the stones and avoid accidents. So far the property has not been leased. There are negotiations in progress, but none of them are of such a nature as to warrant expectations of a lease to snybody. There are rumors current that Field & Leiter will take Goesage's present store at the expiration of tacir lease and that another prominent New York dry-goods firm—Arnold & Constable—are endeavoring to get Field & Leiter's old quarters for a retail department. On inquiring about this latter rumor of Mr. Solton, the Singer Sewing-Machine Company's agent in this city, that gentleman denied any knowledge in regard to it. He said that no terms had yet been made for renting the new building, and he did not know who would occupy it, but he knew that several parties were after the new quarters. So far as Messre. Field & Leiter were concerned, he did not know what they would do, or whether they had made any arrangements for their new rotail store.

It is stated in certain quarters that Goesage will occupy the new Williams Block, now in course of erection on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street. opposite the Palmer House, when it is completed.

Ameeting of striking tallors was held last evening at the hall of Mr. Charles Brandel, No. 59 State street. There were about 100 persons present, all of whom were coal-makers. The proceedings were secret, but the reporter was informed that they had met for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand mass-meeting to be held

RELIGIOUS. NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.

The congregation of the New England Congregational Church held its annual meeting last night in
the church parlors. The Rev. G. S. P. Savage
presided. After preliminary devotional exercises.

purpose as that for which the coat-makers met.

HOTHL ARRIVALS.

Revenue House-1 M. Boone, Fort Wayne; G. S. Bruder, Chiston, Ia.; the Hon. S. Sanborn, Winons; M. Bruder, M. Boone, Fort Wayne; G. S. Bruder, Chiston, Ia.; the Hon. D. Rogers, M. Bruder, Stillwater, Minn.; the Hon. D. G. Rogers, M. Bruder, M. Britter, M. Britter, M. Britter, Stillwater, M. Britter, M. Britter, Stillwater, M. Britter, Stillwater, M. Britter, Stillwater, M. Britter, Stillwater, M. Britter, S. Britter, J. Rice. Colorado; D. B. Robbins, Bridgeport, Conn., Termons House, W. N. Haines, New York; L. H. Lyford, Boston; the Hon. John Bomgardner, Quincy; the Hon. M. S. Henry, Sterling; J. H. Hines, Newark, N. J. C. J. Healey, New York; G. H. Oakdine, Boston; J. W. Adama, St. Louis; R. W. Buchanan, Cheinnati; S. Kimpner, Buffalo; J. L. Hancock, Dubaque; the Hon. S. F. Smith, Michigan; the Hon, W. P. Maibern, Freeport; the Hon. George Douglas, Cedar Rapids; C. F. Barron, Detrolt; L. A. Emerson, Bay City... Grand Pacific—W. S. Streator, Cleveland; Lloyd, G. Harria, St. Louis; P. K. Hall, Ledar Rapids; M. E. Duff, Merodyn, J. B. Park, M. Gregor; H. F. Mann, Pittaburg; G. H. Crosby, Leavenworth; F. L. Johnston, St. Louis... Paimer House—I. R. Chency, New York; T. G. Geylord, Chickinati, P. K. Hall, M. B. Park, Council Buffs; J. T. Richards, McMinth; D. P. Smiley, New York; C. A. Beecher, St. Louis, B. Parmon, Flora; J. S. Todd, Louisville; W. D. Klilott, Baltimore.

COL. J. W. CLAPP.

ORJECT OF HIS RETURN TO CHICAGO. It came to the knowledge of a TRIBUNE report returned to the city. The object of his coming, however, was left to surmise. In order to learn ust what had brought Mr. Clapp back, the reporter started out on an interviewing tour, calling first on the Receiver of the Company, Mr. George M.

ogue.
"Seen Mr. Clapp yet?" asked the reporter. "Yes," was the quick reply; " but how did you rnow he was here?'

know he was here?"

"Bird in the air, you know. By the way, what is his object in coming back? Does he want to talk? Will he squeal?"

"I don't think he could tell me anything now that would help me any in closing out the estate. If he had been here when I took hold, I could have If he had been here when I took hold, I could have used his in several ways. So far as I can see, his object in coming back was to face the music. I think he has come to stay. All along he has been insisting through Mr. D. J. Avery his attorney, that my report did him great injustice, and I have said that I stood ready to correct an error if they would show it to me."

"How does he claim that you have done him insistice?"

"How does at the list of the control of the company, but which the books do not show that the Company purchased; and that I should give him credit also for \$35,000 of worthless notes of Joseph E. Young on that Chicago, Danville & Vincennes dicker."

him credit also for \$35,000 of worthless notes of Joseph E. Young on that Chicago, Danville & Vincennes dicker.

"Well, what did you tell him about his claim?"

"I could only tell him at our first interview that the securities in the Company's name, but which the books do not show were ever purchased by the Company, were in litigation. The Court has already awarded me \$27,000 of them, and of course I have no right to deliver any of them uppending the litigation. He claims that the Walker-Young notes were good at the time they were put in, and that he invested some \$28,000 of his own money in them."

"Does he claim that these securities ought to offset his indebtedness?"

"He claims them as his, and wants the claim allowed. According to my report, he owes the Company \$44,908.17, and if these securities were allowed him they would cancel his indebtedness."

"Yoth YOU HAVE OTHER INTERVIEWS WITH HIM!"

"Yes, one or two others. At one of them he turned over to me a quit-claim deed to about \$5,000 worth of property which had been sold and bid in his name. But, as to his claims, the more I thought of the matter the more clear did it appear to me that I bad no right to let any of these securities go while they were in litigation, and I sent him word Monday that I couldn't do what he wanted me to do."

"You think be has come to stay?"

"He hasn't said it in so many words, but I think he has had shout all he wante of banishment, and has concluded to return and let things take their course"

"But you don't know about any proposition to

works contracts in general and of George W. Wil-son, Superintendent of Streets, Public Buildings, and Bridges, in particular, yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, Alds, Gilbert (Chairman), McAuley, Ballard, Tully, and Cary of the Com nittee, and M. F. Tuley, Esq., in behalf of Mr.

LOUIS DODGE, carpenter and former paving contractor, was called to the stand, and testified that when fie paved West Indiana street in 1871, he gave Supt. Wilson \$100 'to make him good natured.' Wilson had not been unfriendly. He thought Wilson said

son \$100 "to make him good-natured." Wilson had not been unfriendly. He thought Wilson said at the time, "I take such things and put them in my pocket." He had never mentioned that to Wilson until last week, when Wilson came to his house and asked him if he was coming to testify against him. Witness had said he would tell about the \$100 if he said anything at all.

To Mr. Tuley the witness answered that he had come to give his testimony at the request of Ald. Gilbert, and had refused so to do when asked by Smith and Wilson. He did not recollect of Wilson's having denied that he had received \$100.

In answer to Ald. McAuley, the witness said the \$100 was paid to Wilson to get his good will, and not for extra work. He did not know of any extra work having been done by Wilson on the West Indiana street contract. He did not think it strange that the \$100 had been paid. He understood that the city was to do his engineering.

J. B. SMITH asked leave of the Committee to read a statement bearing on the last testimony of Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Tuley objected to it, on the ground that he had been given several opportunities to give his testimony, and had 'had his swear."

The witness was allowed to proceed orally.

Mr. Smith said he wished to explain at length and refer to the record to substantiate his statements regarding the estimates and the work on North Halsted and West Indiana streets, and particularly in regard to time. He said Mr. Wilson had conveyed the impression that the work on West Indiana street was not completed before the fire, and he proposed to show that it was, virtually.

Mr. Tuley said Mr. Wilson din not contend that the final estimate was given before the fire of 1871, nor that the last work was not completed until after the great fire.

Witness endeavored to explain the dates of the estimates and completion of the work, and gave a very voluminous statement about the North Halsted estimate was given before the given and proposed to show that it was, virtually.

Mr. Smith, in reply to Mr. Tuley, said h

sol contend that the unai estimate was given for the great fire.

Mr. Smith, in reply to Mr. Tuley, said he might have been in error when he swore that the estimate of September, 1871, was the final one, when in fact the estimate of November, 1871, was the last fact the estimate of November, 1871, was the last one.

To Mr. Tuley the witness said he had not told Ald. Gilbert what he was going to swear to before he came on the stand the first time. The matter had been referred to in Mr. Gilbert's presence. He did not admit that he had bribed ten or twelve officials; he had referred to engineers in that connection, and he had intended to convey the idea that money had been paid engineers for extra services after regular working hours.

Witness and Mr. Tuley sparred a little over the testimony the former had given in regard to the bribing of officials or engineers.

Mr. Smith was also questioned regarding a remark made in the office of the Department of Public Works.—that the Committee was more angry with him than with Mr. Wilson, on account of the restimony be had given, and he stated that he had spoken to Ald. Gilbert about the evidence he had given, and that official was inclined to criticise it snarply, and gave him to understand that he did not like his 'style,'—that he had gone more into details than there was any necessity for.

The Committee then closed the testimony, and adjourned subject to the call of the Cnairman.

Deacon Coe made a statement concerning the membership and growth of the church dusting the past year. He said that the Moody meetings had been instrumental to an appreciable extent in increasing the congregations of many of the churches, and he thought that the New England had felt the influence, for never before had the membership increased so much. One hundred persons had united upon profession of faith and eighteen by letter. Never before in the twenty-five years' life of the church had there been such a growth. There had been but two deaths and four dismissals. The membership now included 444 persons. He referred cheerfully to the increased interest and attendance at the religious services and meetings and the social garberings.

Deacon Bradley spoke feelingly and eulogistically of Moses W. Lester and Mrs. Crosley, the two members who had during the year gone to the other shore.

The first annual report of Mary E. Lavelle, the

members who had during the year gone to the other shore.

The first annual report of Mary E. Lavelle, the church home-missionary, was read. It recounted the visits made, and contained a synopsis of work of the industrial School, in which there were now thirty-five scholars. At one time the missionary's visiting-list contained 115 names. Many of them had been dropped that more thorough work might be done with a lesser number. Many donations of cloth, clothing, etc., and some money were acknowledged for the school.

Col. C. G. Hammonu then arose and said that he had, during the past week, written to the Rev. Arthur Little, of Fond du Lac (the gentleman whom the New England people have called to serve them as pastor), and had received a telegraphic answer which said that he would present his resignation to his church next Sunday, and would be in his new field some time during February.

The announcement was received with manifest great joy on the part of the congregation, and several of the members spoke earnestly about the bright promise which his coming would be, and prayers were offered that the sentiment of spirituality which marked his present pastoral relations with his people in Fond at Lac might extend to his new people of the New England Church. The meeting adjourned with the benediction.

The report of the Treasurer showing the financial standing of the church, and the amounts distributed in charities during the year, will be read at the next meeting, which will be held next wednesday evening.

DEAP MUTES.

The Rev. Dr. Mann, an itinerant worker among the deaf and dumb of the Northwest, conducter religious services in St. James' Episcopal Church last evening in the sign language, for the benefit of the deaf and dumb. About thirty mutes were present and a fair attendance of the members of parish, who have for several years exhibited a deep interest in the work of religiously instructing that class. Dr. Mann is the second mute ordained into the ministry in the world, and is now engaged in uniting his fello her shore. The first annual report of Mary E. Lavelle, th

TEMPERANCE. DE. REYNOLDS.

DR. REINOLDS.

The Red-Ribbon temperance movement was inaugurated on the West Side last evening in the Halsted Street Opera House, corner of that thoroughfare and Harrison street, by Dr. H. S. Reynolds, the originator of the plan, and who has now become famous for his efforts and meetings in other cities and towns. The audience was large, and included a fair preportion of ladies. The

piedge and donned the supilarse during their remarks were received with applianse during their delivery.

A few remarks were made by Messrs. Barnes, Parsley, and Monroe, and the statement made that 250,000 persons had been reformed in the United States by the Red-Ribbon movement.

Dr. Reynolds again addressed those present, and nrged them to step up to the platform, sign the piedge, and wear the red ribbon. About 200 men. and thirty women complied with the request, and while they were so doing several hymns were sung with organ accompaniment. The Doctor pinned on the ribbons as the applicants came forward and signed the piedge. A few in the audience, who were too modest to come forward, were taken in hand by a number of ladies who were evidently sealous workers in the ecause and firm believers in the movement.

The Doctor announced that another meeting would be held this evening, when the hall would be properly warmed.

The meeting was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Maddy.

MILK.

EXTENT OF ITS ADULTERATION. Dr. Edward Warren Sawyer, Medicai Inspector for the South Division, yesterday submitted to Commissioner of Health DeWolf a further report for the South Division, yesterday submitted to Commissioner of Health DeWolf a further report in regard to the adulteration of milk. After giving results of analyses of four samples, all stripped of cream and "extended" with water, he says:

In order to judge of the magnitude of the milk integest, I have requested Officer Merki to ascertain the quantity of milk sold in this city during the year 1877. I desire to make this acknowledgment of the careful labor which Mr. Merki has given to this investigation. The estimate is calculated upon the amount of milk brought into the city over the different railroads, the quantity supplied to the city from the immediate suburbs, and the quantity of milk produced from cows kept within the limits of the city. It does not include the milk from cows kept for individual use.

Obviously, such an estimate can only approximate ascuracy; but the error is in making the estimate too small; for, in calculating the quantity of milk produced within the city, the minimum quantity usually given by cows has been accepted. Notwithstanding this error, there was sold in this city during the year ending Dec. 31, 1877, 31, 783, -168 quarts of milk. At the low price of five cents per quart, this interest supplied a legitimate revenue amounting to \$1, 580, 158.

The examination of a large number of samples of milk taken from various districts enables me to say that at least 10 per cent of all the milk-product supplied to the public is water, added by the seller. This is a fraud which operates in a two-fold manner, —in depriving the buyer of one-tenth of what he pays for, and compelling him to pay an enormous price for water. The examination reveals a second stupendous fraud, viz.: that the milk has been deprived of at least one-tenth of its cream, which is again soid to the public at an exorbitant increase of the price. Good milk in this vicinity yields from 10 to 12 per cent of cream. From these several data it is easy to compute the cost of this variety of sophistication to the City of Chicago 5. 178. 316 quarts of milk. at five cents. stolen from the public (one-tenth of the supply)....\$158,915
5. 178,316 quarts of water sold to the public at the

5, 178, 318 quarts of water soid to the public at five cents, stolen 317, 331 quarts of cream at five cents, stolen 1700 file public at 1700 file public at 131, 331 quarts of cream resold to the public at 79, 437 Total cost....

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Ex-County Treasurer Huck turned \$45,005.85 over to the County Treasurer yesterday, and prom-ises to make the balance good in a few days. Judge McAllister announced yesterday that he would be in the Criminal Court Saturday and de-cide the long-pending motion of George Eager for a new trial.

In the County Court yesterday objections were ordered to be filed to special assessments Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by to-morrow, and Messers. G. L. Ford, Gideon E. Clark, and Joseph H. Gray were appointed to assess damages and benefits in assessments Nos. 79 and 80—all in the Town of Hyde Park.

Warden Peters was in yesterday doing some heavy log-rolling in the effort to keep his daughter in the position of school-teacher. He made Lenzen's place his headquariers, and said that Mise Grant should not be reinstated. He says he has some grave charges to present against her, and he does not anticipate that his appointments will be interfered with.

The Grand Jury disposed of a batch of small cases yesterday, and, owing to the absence of an important witness, postponed the Stein-Eager case until to-morrow. The State's Attorney sent a letter to Lieut. Hood, of the Twenty-second Street Station, in the afternoon, asking that the witnesses in the McConville murder case be brought in today. If they appear the case will be heard. Connolly and Sherry, the murderers of McConville, were lodged in jail yesterday morraing. Sheriff Kern was calculating during the day about what time he would have to spring the trap on them, and came to the conclusion that it would not be before the middle of June, the Supreme Court having recently decided that a person could not be sentenced to be nung until the days after the meeting of the Supreme Court following the conviction. of the Supreme Court following the conviction.

Dr. Spray, of the Imane Asylum, says he is glid that the Committee on Public Charities propose to look into his troubles, and still maintains that if he cannot be boss he will be nothing. Lawless, he says, is still suffering from an acate paralysis of the brain, and the disease is accompanied with symptoms of insubordination. What Lawless thinks of Spray is not known, but so long as the latter is in authority the opinion of the former ought to amount to nothing. The Irishmen in the Board are opposed to Spray, and think the best remedy for the trouble is to remove him, but, on the other hand, the Germans and Americans stand by him.

by him.

The work of looking into Lieb's accounts continues. His books show in the matter of issuing intention of declaration and naturalization papers a discrepancy between the work done and the cash accounted for of \$342, 85 against the county. He appears to have usued 948 first papers and the County Court to have granted 2, 504 final papers—a total issuance of 3, 452. But the fee and cash books fail to tally in this matter. He was entitled to a fee of 50 cents—or the county was—for each paper issued, or \$1, 726, but his books account for but about \$1, 383. He lectures this evening on 'Rings and Bosses, 'and proposes to show how the people have been robbed. show how the people have been robbed.

Commissioner Burling yesterday submitteed to the Committee on Public Buildings a set of plans for a school-house and chapel on the County Farm. The plans provide for the accommodation of about 100 scholars and as many worshipers, the building to cost about \$3,000. The plans were examined and found to be about what was wanted, but from the fact that some Commissioners are opposed to educating pauper children at the Poor-House, it is not likely that the building will ever be erected. They want the children educated, and propose that they shall be, but fiot as paupers, and have an idea that it would be the part of economy to place them in some of the many orphan asylums for the purpose,

and hair, and red mustache.

Arthur Mullin and George Weinberg, for larceny, and Eliza Weinberg for being accessory to the larceny, were before Justice Foots yesterday on a change of venue from the Police Court, and obtained a continuance. The case is one which involves the theft of twenty-nine pair of pants and a horse and wagon last Friday, and found the same night in the possession of the above-named at Forty-third street. About \$1,000 worth of laces and fancy goods were found in the same house.

Laceb Zurkerman was a groce at No. 29. West and fancy goods were found in the same house.

Jacob Zuckerman was a grocer at No. 28 West
Madison street. He boughts new stock of goods
from W. H. Foreman and W. M. Irwin, and in
payment therefor gave two checks on a bank. The
checks turned out to be no good, and Foreman and
Irwin were out the amount of the notes. \$20 in
cash and \$115 for goods. They sought Jacob and
found him not. The neighbors say he has gone
back to Germany to tell his countrymen what a
nice country this is, and how easy it is to get
money.

noney.

O. C. Maynard is a very "pert" looking young man. He was the local agent of the John Hancock Insurance Company, of Hartford. He wore lots of good clothes, etc., and as a result was \$300 or \$400 "out." The agent who came out here to see about it calls it embezzlement. The lawyer tried to make Justice D'Wolf believe that it was not embezzlement, but the Judge could not see it in the same light, and Mr. Maynard gave \$500 bonds to give State's-Attorney Mills a chance to prosecute him.

Vesteriax Louisa Cockle ared 18 was account.

bonds to give State's-Attorney Mills a chance to prosecute him.

Yesterday Louisa Cockle, aged 18, was rescued from a den of infamy at No. 551 Clark street, kept by Louis Oppenheimer. Her parents complained to the police, and Justice Summerfield at once issued warrants for Oppenheimer and rauline Reis, keeper of an intelligence office on State street, near Hubbard court. It is claimed that the girl applied to Mrs. Reis for a situation, and was referred to Oppenheimer. Once in the den of prostitution she was forced to remain there Lizzie Afflick, another innute, is willing to test? to Oppenheimer's treatment of the girl. The Asse continued in \$600 hall to the 26th.

About 7 o'clock last evening apeal thleves

was continued in \$000 ball to the 26th.

About 7 o'clock last evening snear-thieves climbed over the barn in the rear of Nrs. J. T. Ward's millinery store, No. 320 Wet Madison street, opposite Curtis, and got in the store by raising a window. They robbed the dess of \$25 in cash, and got sway with a valuable overcoat belonging to Mr. Ward. They had sundled up a lot of handkerchies and other articles taken from the cases, but some caller rang the fiall-door bell while they were at work, and evidently scared them of, for they dropped everyshing but the money and the coat. The family were at tea out the second floor at the time, the store having been closed for the night. Though the police were on the ground right after the occurrence, they could not discover the thewas.

The city at last bids fair to get rid of the notorious Garritys. John and Hugh will probably be settled by John Dowling within the next few months, and yesterday a telegram reached this city stating that a third member of the family, Mike, was in a fair way of being settled at Peoria. It appears that he, in company with Jack Tierney, an oid-time "kid" in the employ of the Garritys, robbed a man named Davenport of nearly \$500, on a train between Council Bluffs and Peoria. After spotting their man, they went to the door of the car, and notified the passengers that that car was not going. A rush was made for the forward car, and as Davenport presented himself they beid him up and robbed him. The conductor was "fly" as well as honest, and he telegraphed to Peoria. and upon the arrival of the train the thieves were arrested. Both have been positively identified, and the proof is considered dead sure.

GREENBACK INFLATIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Lincoln, Ill., Jan. 23.—Judge Lyman Lacey. f Havana, and the Hon. James G. Chalfant, of of Havana, and the Hon. James G. Chalfant, of this city, addressed a large and appreciative au-dience last night on the currency question in the Greenback club-room. Both speakers con-demned the Resumption act, and favored the remonetization of silver and the issue of green-backs. The Club in this city numbers over 500 members, including many of the old stand-bys of both political parties. NAMUTH NABBED.

The Post-Office Authorities Catch a Letter-Box Plunderer.

Over Three Thousand Letters Abstracted Within a Few Months.

Skillful Manner in Which the Case Was Worked Up-Making the Arrest.

History of the Prisoner---How His Prospective Father-in-Law Took the News.

During the past two months frequent complaints on the part of wholesale merchants doing business within a radius of three or four blocks from the corner of State and Lake streets, have been made to the Post-Office authorities that letters contain-ing drafts, statements, and other important mat-ters, mailed late in the afternoon in the letter-boxes in that division of the city, had never reached boxes in that division of the city, had never reached their destination; and in some cases that the letters had been opened, the contents taken away, and made use of to the detriment of the writers and their correspondents. At first it was suggested that there might be a moral obliquity, a sort of a want of knowledge of mean and tuum, on the part of the letter-carriers and other employes of the office, and accordingly a close watch was set upon their movements. The latest custom-house inspection and the sharpest vigilance of unseen eyes failed to detect any irregularities on the part of those subjected to esplonage. Baffled in this quarter, the Special Agent, Col. James Stuart, turned his attention to another quarter. He interviewed the complaining letter-writers, and from them learned that they were in the habit of dumping their mail in the most neighborly box, between ing their mail in the most neighborly box, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. This gave a very indistinct flew. It was evident from the investigations in the office that the letters were not pu tions in the omce that the letters were not pur-loined there, that no crookedness of any kind was being done by either carriers, distributors, or route-agents. Hence, the only solution to the problem was to be found in WATCHING THE BOXES.

This was done as far as the resources of the po-partment would permit. Night after night visits were made to the lamp-posts in the wholesale dis-trict, but nothing was developed. The officials were placed at their wits' ends to unravel the myswere placed at their wita' ends to unravel the mystery, and all in vain. One afternoon about the middle of last month a representative of the firm of Cragin Brothers & Chandler dropped in on Special-Agent Steart and told him there was something queer going on in the Post-Office, for which he wanted an explanation. It seems that a couple of weeks previously the firm had mailed to one L. Simmons, a small shopkeeper, a monthly statement, calling for the settlement of a bill of \$22. Not hearing anything from him in the course of the following ten or twelve days, their collector paid a visit to Mr. Simmons and demanded paythent. The shopkeeper was astonished. He had paid the bill, and produced a receipt signed by the firm, per a rather obscure initial. The collector stood aghast for a moment, and then after examining the receipted portion of the bill, pronounced it a forgery. Fortunately Mr. Simmons was able to give a somewhat general description of the man who was travelling around under the self-imposed duties of collector. In a few days a somewhat similar experience was related by

The state of the s who was traveling around under the self-imposed duties of collector. In a few days a somewhat similar experience was related by PHELPS, DODGE & PALASE.

They had mailed via the street letter-box a check on the Hide & Leather Bank for \$25 to their traveling agent. W. S. Patterson, who was then out in the country. This check never reached Mr. Patterson, but in the course of time it had returned to the firm through the bank. It bore the forged indorsement of W. S. Patterson and the genuine one of A. Bishop & Co. Inquiry at the store of the latter firm elicited the fact that it had been given to them in payment for a sealishin cap by a young German, whose description tallied in many respects with that given by Mr. Simmons, of Blue Island avenue. The mystery was thickeling, but the clew was becoming more decided. About this time Martin Dawson, a confectioner, was on the auxious seat. He had sent a check for \$50 on the Hibermian Bank to Curtis & Son, of Portland, Mc. The latter did not receive it, and accordingly wrote to Mr. Dawson, asking him to settle that little bill. His check came back through his bank, bearing the forzed indorsement of Curtis & Son, and the genuine one of Louis Glanz. Investigation at the store of the latter revealed the fact that it had been taken in payment for a seal-skin ascque soid to a young man of a rather Norwerian appearance. On being asked for a fuller description, Mrs. Glanz described the earmarks of a man which closely corresponded with those already in possession of the Post-Office authorities. Special-Agent Staart now became satisfied that he had to deal with a sharp, earewd foreigner, a fellow accurately described, in the language of the bank, note detector of the "stump-tail" times, as "well calculated to deceive." The chances were one hundred to one that he lived on the North Side. Accordingly the services of Detective Heinsmann were called into requisition, and he was detailed to co-operate with Assistant Special Agent one hundred to one that he lived on the North Side. Accordingly the services of Detective Heinsmann were called into requisition, and he was detailed to co-operate with Assistant' Special Agent Henshaw. The twain wandered through the beerhalls over the Rhine, went to the Sunday concerts at Turner Hall, dropped in at the "turkey lunches" advertised in the Sunday edition of the Staats-Zeitung, and attended "grand opening balls" without number. During their pligrimage, Special-Agent Stuart was almost daily placed in possession of fresh information regarding the mail-robberies and swinding proclivities of the great unknown, and each succeeding day placed within the reach of the officers a more complete identification of him. Early in the search Detective Heinzmann spotted a young German, named

ceeding day placed within the reach of the officers a more complete identification of him. Early in the search Detective Heinzmann spotted a young German, named

CARL AUGUST NAMUTH,

as the party after whom they were searching. He was assiduously "pired" from his boardinghouse, the Garden City Hotel, 103 and 105 North Wells street, in his wanderings to and fro, but so cleverly did he manipulate his peculiar peculations that they were unable at any time to catch him within treasonable distance of a letter-box. But the net was being woven around him. Additional complaints of missing letters and returned checks were coming into the office of Mr. Stuart, and each complainant added his mite to the description of the great unknown. Heinzmann and Henshaw, satisfied that they were on the right track, followed it with the persistency of sleuth-hounds. Tuesday noon they dined at the same table with him at the hotel. Both silently observed his manner and physiognomy, comparing them with the mental photographs which they had built up from the piecemeat descriptions afforded by his victims.

The die was cast. They were satisfied that they had finally found their victim. But to land him—that was the question. A little ruse was practiced in the shape of

A DECOY.

A card notifying him that a foreign registered letter to his address could be had on his personal application at the Postday forenoon, and was directed to go to the New Market and States and States and States and Heinzmann were on the did so. Henshaw and Heinzmann were on the watch. He tapped at the window, presented his card calling for the foreign letter.

"What is your name?" said the elerk, holding in his hand a thick letter played with foreign postage-stamps.

"Carl August Namuth the elerk, holding in his hand a thick letter played with foreign postage-stamps.

"Carl August Namuth the clerk, holding in his hand a thick letter played with foreign postage-stamps.

"Or iron bars and stone walls?"

"You're the me of the clerk with the part of the clork.

"You're ab

Side.

In a few minutes Namuth was introduced to
THE "SWEAT-BOX,"
as Special-Agent Stuart's private office is facetionsity called, and after the formality of an introduction was informed why be was arrested.
"Let me see you write your name," said
Stuart, and the victim did so in a neat German
running hand. Stuart, and the returning hand.
"Write the name of W. S. Patterson," and the compliance was almost immediate.
Stuart then compared the writing with the forged indorsements, and gazed with admiration on the Stuart then compared the writing with the forged indorsements, and gazed with admiration on the similarity.

Namuth did not weaken even when shown the bank checks. Is had never robbed the mail, letter-box, or anyhing else. He was a respectable man, had been bookkeeper for the late firm of Strutz & Co., 10 Michigan avenue, but was now out of employaent, and more protestations of innocence, ad 19.

Meantime Henshaw and Heinzmann had not been idle. They rushed over to the North Side to the Garden City House, and demanded to be shown to Namuth's noom. The iandlord at once compiled, and then began a vigorous but not exhaustive search. In his portfolio they found two or three letters, addressed to firms outside the city, which had sever passed through the mails. The stamps had been worked off. This promised well, and further fivestigation was made. One of the bureau-dawers was pried open, and there, nicely tied up it packages, zere fully

TWO THOUSAND LETTERS,
nearly all of which had been carefully opened, and robed of their valuables, so far as they containerany. Henshaw dumped this plunder into a basic, and, accompanied by Heinzmann, hurried backet?

'Don't plead golity. I have enough evidence to sed you up for fifteen years. 'Do you see that baket?'

Kamuth directed his gaze to the half-busbel of

Don't please and the please. Do you seek you up for fifteen years. 'Do you bekel?'

Namuth directed his gaze to the half-bushel of jtters. His jaw dropped for an instant, his face urned momentarily pale, and then he owned up. The climax of the drama did not occupy half a min-

nte. During his conversation with Mr. Staart he spoke English fluently, but after his confession he decline—any further palaver except in his mother tongue.

Early in the aftermoon he was escorted in triumph to the office of Commissioner Hoyac, who was engaged in hearing the Price counterfeiting case. Pending the settlement of that difficulty, the party temporarily took possession of Marshal Hildrun's office. Namuth was apparently the coolest and most unconcerned man in the party. Lavily tolling in a big arm-chair, he smoked a cigar, but his watchful eye lost sight of nothing, neither did his ear fail to respond to the slightest sound. For a man with ten or more years in the Fenitentiary stazing him in the face, his insouciance was wonderful—on a par with his career as a mail-robber.

HE IS A SQUARE-BUILT YOUNG MAN, of about five feet nine inches, cheekbones prominent, nose of a Roman type, slightly retrouse, light brown hair, delicate blonde mustache, and a short, sliken chin-whisker a shade darker than the mustache. His eyes are deep and of a dark blue. He wears spectacles, and has the appearance of a German student, He is 29 years old,—his passport giving his burthday Feb. 17, 1840. He was born in the City of Hanover, where his father is engaged in the practice of law, and his nucle prevides on the Benth. He was educated in one of the German colleges, and was a non-commissioned officer in the body-guard of the German Emperor. On the expiration of his military services he engaged in mercantile pursuits, for which he had been prepared. He is a capital linguist, and speake French, Scandinavian, and English fluently, in addition to his mother tongue.

A few days ago he announced to his friends, by means of elegantly-engraved cards, that he was ENGAGED TO MARRY.

Miss Amanda Bisecumann, the handsome daughter of a music-teacher residing on Milwankee avenue. The prospective bride's father was no little taken aback last evening when he was told of the fate which had overtaken his future son-in-law. To a friend he st

office.

"One evening I was mailing a letter in a street box. and, seeing that it was easy to pull them out, I did so. I was out of money, had no situation, and was hard up."

"How long ago did you begin?"

"Last November." To Mr. Henshaw he stated that he stole the first letter on Nov. 6 about 9 o'clock in the evening.

"What boxee did you work?"

"Nearly all the boxes in the wholesale business district."

district."

"What ones in particular?"

"Those at the corner of Lake and Clark, Wabsh and Lake, Wabsh and Randolph, and Lake and Lakelle." and LaSalle."

"When did you work them?"

"In the evening, between 7 and 9 o'clock."

"How much did you realize from what you took?"

"About \$220 in all."

"How much was in currency?"

"Thirty-five cents."

"What did the rest consist of?"

"Drafts and checks, which I negotiated around town."

"Drarts and checks, which I hegotiated around town."

"Why didn't you burn the letters?"

"It was an improvidence, —stupidity."

"How long have you been in Chicago?"

"A little over a year."

"What have you been doing?"

"From Dec. 15, "76, to July 1, "77, I was employed as bookkeeper for Strutz & Co., 50 Michigan avenue. Since then I have been doing nothing." HOYNE.

At this stage Commissioner Hoyne sent word that he was ready to hear the case. The prisoner, Post-Office attaches, and lookers-on filed into Phil's room, where it was supposed an examination would be held. William Vocke had been sent for by the prisoner to act as counsel. He responded to the call, and, after a few moments' conversation, stated that his client would waive examination.

"Ten thousand dollars ball," said Mr. Hoyne.
"Ton unch," said Mr. Vocke.
"No, it ain't," remarked Mr. Henshaw. "Look at that basket of letters. He may have stolen thousands of dollars worth of drafts."
"Ten thousand dollars sun't too much," said Mr. Bowles, who appeared for the Government, and it was so fixed.

The prisoner stated he could not give bail, and Phil directed Hall to make out a mittimes.
"How will this thing go?" nonchalantly asked Namuth of Mr. Vocke.
"You will have to stay in jail until the Grand Jury meets in March or April; after that you will say two or three months more until your trial comes off, and —"
"Well, what'll I get!"
"Ten years in the Penitentiary."
"Phew—w-w," said Namuth, waving his hand as if to scare away an impertinent mosquito.
A few minutes later he was on his way to the Hotel de Kern, in rear of the County-Building.

more than fill a half-bushel basket. Three clerks were busily engaged last evening in sorting them in bundles, guided therein by the "return request" on the envelope. From some firms over 100 were taken. The following business houses, among others, are victims to this delayed correspondence: Martin Dawson, Fuller, Warren & Co., G. S. Richardson, Sprague, Warner & Co., Felix, Marston & Blair, B. F. Norris & Co., Rathbone, Sard. & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Adams & Westlake Company, Cragin Bros. & Chandler, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Duggett, Bassett & Hills, M. Kronberg & Co., Hibbard, Spencer & Co., Chapman, Green & Co., Burley & Tyrrell, George Bohner & Co., Mikhend, Spencer & Co., Chapman, Green & Co., Martin & Co., Quinlan Brøs., John Wilkinson, Whitney & Johnson, Odd Fellows' Benevolent Association, Lord, Brewster & Co., The Interior, Seebenger & Breaky, Steele & Price, G. F. Forster & Co., Branch, Crooks & Co., Rock River Paper Company, William Stewart, J. W. Doans & Co., Commercial National Bank, Towle & Roper, Kankakee Line, Heart Sears & Co., and, in fact, nearly every house in the heavy business portion of the city.

PHILIP VAN PATTEN, the somewhat noted Communist, has learned what it is to associate with bad company. He also was a boarder in the Garden City Hotel, but as his room was without a stove, he made an arrangement with Namuth whereby. on paying for the coal consumed, he would be allowed the privilege of writing there during the day time. While Henshaw was making the search of the room Van Patten came in and was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice. He was taken to the office of Special-Agent Stuart, who gave him a searching examination. Van Patten stood the brunt, and was honorably discharged. THE STOLEN LETTERS
more than fill a half-bushel basket. Three clerks

FRANK H. KING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Twomas.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Frank H. King is in this city with his wife, attending the concert at Case Hall. To-day he employed the clerks at the Probate Office in looking up the marriage records from the year 1859 to the present, and records from the year 1809 to the present, and received the following statement:

1. Daniel R. Tsden, Probate Judge of Cuyahoga County, Oato having carefully examined the marriage secores of this county, all of which are in my custody. from the year 1859 to this date, acreeby certify that the names of Frank H. King, Frank King, and Sadie Vance are not in said records between the years 1859 and this 23d day of January, A. D. 1878. Witness my hand and the seal of said court at Cleveland, O., this 23d day of January.

Daniel R. Tilden, Probate Judge.

Mr. King refuses to say anything in record to

DANIEL R. TUDEN, Probate Judge,
Mr. King refuses to say anything in regard to
his affairs, except that Mrs. Rive-King will not
again appear in concerts until after his full vindication has been made. This is not from the
fact that she feels that her character is compromised, but because Mr. King is her manager,
and cannot attend to his suit and his business
at the same time. Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

A harmless substitute for all intoxicants, Se ord's Jamaica Ginger.

WEBER-On Jan. 22, of convulsions, Sophis B, Weber, aged 8 years and 2 months, at the residence of her parents, Erwin and Catherine Weber, No. 2 Ham-Puneral on Thursday at 2 p. m. from St. Michael's Church. Friends of the family invited. EF Ft. Wayne (Ind.) papers please copy. BURGESS—In Evanston, Jan. 22, Charles A. Burges, aged 50.

Puneral from residence, Maple-av., Friday 2 p. m. PEARSON—At McGregor, Ia. Jan. 21 of parenty in PEARSON—At McGregor, Is., Jan. 21, of paralysis, annah Todd, widow of the late James Pearson, of the Commercy of Waterville, Me.; aged so become of more of the Commerce of the Commerce Remains taken to Chicago and interred in Graceland emeters. Demetery.

DOUGALL—The funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas
Dougall will take place from her residence. 45 Cedarts, to-day at 11 a.m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends
of the family invited to attend.

COYNE—Jan. 23, Hugh Coyne, aged 81 years. Navive of the County Mayo, Westport, Parish of Aughadive of the County Mayo, gour, Ireland.
Funeral Friday, Jan. 25, from the residence of his Funeral Friday, Jan. 25, from the residence of his son, Gilbert Coyne, 41 East Huron-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EF Cincinnati and Philadelphia papers please copy.

A MOVEMENT IS BEING INAUGURATED TO enable the soldiers of the late war to obtain the lands granted them by act of Congress of 1672, and a meeting to promote their interests will be held this evening in the West End Opera-House. No. 431 West Madison-st., at 7:20 o'clock. All honorably discharged soldiers who desire to secure homes by making bons fide settlement on Government land are invited to stend. A H. HOVEY WILL LEAD THE NOONDAY Meeting to-day. Subject: "Frayer for Young Men in Colleges." Frank H. Williams will conduct the Bliss Memorial choir rehearsal this evening at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, No. 150 Madison-st. THE ARATS FOR THE GOUGH LECTURE which takes place at the Tabernacle next Monda evening, are seiling off rapidly at Jansen, McClurg (Co. 'a. Those who desire to hear this inimitable speake should secure their seats at once. THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE OF Illinois, 272 Thirrieth-st., Chicago, between Walsah and Michigan ave. The woman afree dispensary commenced with talk institution is open for the arranging treatment of from it to 1 occord, for the arranging to the arrange of the contract of the state of

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for the elementary instruction of all (has a distributed) with the take up the study of You Hawley will be held at the Apolic Club Parlors, 2 your each TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVERING. OF the Alles only TUESDAY AFTER YOUNS, just forming. Terms \$2 for 13 lessons. CLOTHES-CLEANING.

LADIES AND GENTS. Sacques, Show, and cleaned. CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union expressed to a parts. 10 and appears at 25, 40, 60c per 5, 14km orders GUNTHER, Coelectioner, Chicago.

· »HOES. BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. LAST SALE! THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock,

AT STORE 212 Wabash-av. THE LEOPOLD DORE COLLECTION HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS,

FROM VIENNA. Every Picture on Catalogue to be sold, com-mencing at No. 120. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioners Regular Friday's Sale. Jan. 25, at 9:30 a. m.,

OUR USUAL IMMENSE LAT OUT The Largest of any Auction House in the city. Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Farnitare, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c.
New and Second-hand Lounges, Desks, Chair,
General Household Goods, Crockery. Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

By T. E. STACY.

RECEIVER'S SALE,

Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 10 a. m. Bank-Fittures.
Counters, etc. Splendid burglar-proof safes as Ornit.
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the eather fixtures of said outside the safe of the said outside and standard of the said outside and standard of the said outside and standard of the said outside said The above are the best chances offered this JUSTUS KILLAL Receiver, by order of Receiver, by order of Carlotte Company of the Carlotte Car T. E. STACY, Auctioners

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